OCTOBER 1888.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,436—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1888.

APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.
THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class FRENCH CHEF.
Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
† ASSAM	303	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th Oct.
B.I. SHANNON ..	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	19th ..
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	25th ..
B.I. ROME	5011	10 0	A. W. Adamson..	2nd Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	9th ..
B.I. ARCADIA	6500	1 00	W. B. Andrews ..	16th ..
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	23rd ..
* HYDASPES	2984	500	S. Bason	30th ..
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
B.I. KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Brisco	14th ..
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	21st ..
B.I. THAMES	4113	8.0	W. A. Seaton	28th ..
				1889.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
B.I. CLYDE	41 6	800	W. D. Mudie....	11 h ..
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	18th ..
B.I. PESHAWUR ..	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th ..

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take Passengers or cargo for London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	or or about.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton ...	25th Oct.
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie ...	8th Nov.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	22nd ..
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D Worcester	6th Dec.

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th October, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5.000	800	......20th Oct.	10th Dec. 1888
R. RUBATTINO ..	5,000	800	......10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1889.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 200 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.			To sail.
BISAGNO	...	..	on the 27th October, 1888.
STURA...	..	..	" 17th Nov. "

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Rubattino House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Oct., 1888.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 13th October, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers should be on board with their Luggage at O Berth in the Prince's Dock by 2 p m.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. "AVOCA," 904 tons, Captain Dittfson, sails as above on THURSDAY, the 25th instant. For Freight and passage apply to—

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th October, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons (at 11 a. m., on 14th October, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 12th October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 1st November, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY 24th October, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA *VIA* RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 13th October, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th October, 1888. Agents.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning *via* Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BOOLDANA	2,825..	On or about 31st October 1888.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th October, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOSQUITO PLAGUE.
CRESOLE

IS the Antidote for this pest.

A Solution of a Teaspoonful in a Breakfast Cup of water sprinkled about a room will exterminate them readily.

If the Verandahs and surroundings of a Bungalow are well watered with a solution of this Antiseptic it will be found to drive away Mosquitos and also act as an effective Insecticide, besides being

A perfect Disinfectant and Deodoriser.
In bottles
As. 6, 12, and Re 1-2 each. In 1 gallon tins, Rs. 4; and 5 gallon drums, Rs. 18-8.
Only procurable at

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

VETERINARY MEDICINE, INSTRUMENTS, &c.

TREACHER & Co. prepare all kinds of animal medicines, the formulæ are selected from the best authorities, and have been used with success for many years.

TREACHER'S ALTERATIVE CONDITION POWDERS.

Rs. a.

Highly approved of and recommended. Keeping Horses in a healthy state of body, and helping to ward off many diseases, as MANGE, &c., to which they are subject ......per bottle 1 12

Condition, Cough, Fever,
Cordial, Diuretic, Physic,
And other BALLS made to order.

All the Medicines required for Veterinary use supplied at the lowest rates.

PRIVATE RECEIPTS faithfully prepared with the best and purest drugs.

Instruments of all kinds and at lowest rates.

Balling Irons,	Bistouris,	Blood Stick,
Flams,	Suture Needles,	Trocars,
Docking Machines,	Drawing Knives,	Firing Irons,
Hobbles,	Singeing Lamps,	Clippers,
	&c., &c., &c.	

COMPLETE POCKET SETS OF INSTRUMENTS, mounted in buffalo-horn handles, consisting of—

Fleam,	Castrating Knife,	Dressing Forceps,
Scalpel,	Gum Lancet,	Director,
Drawing Knife,	Seton Needle,	Probes,
Bistoury,	Rowelling Scissors,	Spatula,
Bleeding Lancet,	Sraight Scissors,	Suture Needles,
Abcess Lancet.	Artery Forceps,	

In folding morocco leather case ....Rs. 44 0

MEASURING STANDARDS.
COMPLETE SADDLERY CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

PREPARED with the Finest Trichinopoly Tobacco, Selected Specially for us, and have a Superb Flavour and Aroma, they are easy to draw and are unsurpassed by any in the Market.

	Rs.	a.
Cheroots, Nobles, per box of 100...............	2	0
" Dawsons, No. 1, per box of 100......	2	0
" Selected Mess, per box of 100	2	0
Cigars, Kemp's Special, per box of 100	2	0
" Kemp's No. 1, per box of 100	2	8
" Kemp's Regalias, per box of 100	2	8
" No. 1 Java Gems, per box of 100	3	12
" " 2 Java Gems, per box of 100	3	4
" " 3 Java Gems, per box of 100	3	0

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

FOR cleansing the Teeth, hardening the Gums, and imparting a fragrance to the Breath. A certain cure for tender or bleeding Gums.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

COCA WINE.

THE valuable properties of the Coca leaf, though long known in South America as a stimulant in cases of excessive mental or bodily exertion, has only within the last few years been realized in this country.

Coca acts as a stimulant to the nervous and muscular systems. It has none of the ill effects of a Narcotic, and the appetite and digestion are not impaired by its use.

Coca Wine, as prepared by Kemp & Co., will be found the best and most agreeable form in which to take this valuable Drug.

Coca Wine may be taken alike by the strong and invalid with benefit. In sea-sickness it has been used with the most gratifying results.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

LUSTRA PAINTING.
Complete Sets, Rs 17-8.

PHILLIPS & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CHEROOTS.
Very Choice.
Box of 25, Rs. 3-12.
Box of 100, Rs. 14.

PHILLIPS & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MAGNETIC COMPASSES.

Direct from a most experienced Manufacturer and Scientist.

Brass Cases, with best blue needles.

Size	25	30	35	40	45	Millimetres.
Price Rs.	1-0	1-4	1-8	1-12	2-0	

Nickel Cases, with best blue needles.

Size	2	30	35	40	45	Millimetres.
Price Rs.	1-12	2-0	2-8	2-12	3-0	

	Rs.	as.
Hunter, Nickel cases, 1½ inches ....each	6	8
Do. Oxidised or Nickel cases, do. bar needles	10	8
PEDOMETERS.		
Watch, closed backs, steel works........................	12	0
Do. gilt works	13	8
Do. open back works	15	8
Do. closed backs, Silver, Hall-marked..	25	0

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

TERMINATION OF MONSOON.
SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, anticipating the requirements of Mofussil Residents, "who through the difficulty of communication with Bombay, during the Rainy Season, have been unable to obtain their usual Periodical Supplies in advance," are importing by each Mail large supplies of

OILMAN'S STORES, WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, LIQUEURS, &C., &C.

The sound financial position enjoyed by Messrs. TREACHER and Co. enables the Management to buy in the Best and Cheapest market; the Public, as a consequence, reap the benefit by the Excellence of the Goods and the Moderation of the Charges.

PURCHASERS of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Limited, Stores, &c., are requested to notice that they GUARANTEE every item, and will exchange any Article not approved of that is returned within a reasonable period.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IMPORTANT TO HEALTH.
KEMP'S
STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS.
MADE PERFECT BY FILTRATION AND TREATMENT BY CHARCOAL.
BOTTLES RENDERED ABSOLUTELY CLEAN.
FACTORY OPEN TO INSPECTION.

The important point to which attention is invited in the character of these waters is their

SUPERIOR PURITY.

NOTICE.—Orders are sent anywhere in Bombay FREE of COOLY HIRE.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.		Per doz. Rs.	a.
Soda Water (5 Grains per Bottle) ...	0	12	Plain Ærated Water	0	12
Potash Water (as Pharmacopœia) ...	0	12	Medicinal Soda Water	1	0
Lemonade	1	0	Do. do. as Pharmacopœia...	1	0
Tonic Water	1	0	Seltzer Water	1	0
Ginger Ale	1	0	Lithia Water	1	0
Gingerade	1	0	Raspberryade	1	0

Bottles (Stoppered or Corked) charged Extra, but allowed for on return.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL & BYCULLA.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES
(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.
PORTS 6 " " Hooper Brothers, Oporto.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.
SHERRIES 6 " " Manuel Gattelu e Yriarte, Cadiz.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

TRUNKS BAGS AND PORTMANTEAUS,
FROM THE BEST LONDON MANUFACTURERS.

THORPE AND CO.

Best Japanned Overland Trunks, ironbound, copper-rivetted; a very durable article.

Inches	30	33	36
Rupees	33	36	39 each.

Best Dull Canvas, fitted with Tray; a superior article.

Inches	30	33	36
Rupees	41	45	50

The "service" or Trooper, extra wide and low to go under seat or berth, best quality.

Inches	30	33	36
Rupees	40	45	50

Ladies' Trunks best Dull Canvas, bound Leather with folding division, for Millinery, moveable Tray for Linen, dress compartment, Pocket for papers, patent brass lever lock.

Inches	33	36
Rupees	55	60

The Gladstone Bag, best black Ox-Hide with straps all round, two registered spring, double action locks, made specially for travellers crossing the Continent, a most useful Bag, being light, capacious, and very strong.

Inches	20	22	24	26
Rupees	36	39	44	50

The same Bag, made of Best Stained Brown Ox-Hide, Lined Leather.

Inches	20	22	24	26
Rupees	36	39	44	50

Best Black Enamelled Brief Bags.

12-in.	13-in.	14-in.	15-in.
Rs. 13-8	Rs. 14-8	Rs. 15-8	Rs. 16-8

Courier or Money Bags, Tan Canvas.
Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 12-8.

Hand Bags, wide mouth, Brown or Best Black Cow Hide.

12-in.	13in.	14in.
Rs. 16-8	Rs. 17-8	Rs. 18-8

Soiled Linen Bags, White Canvas.

Small.	Large.
Rs. 5-8	Rs. 6 8

Tan Canvas Soiled Linen Bags.

Small.	Large.
Rs. 7-8	Rs. 8-8

Portable Travelling Baths, best Block Tin, fitted with wicker Basket, Lock, and Strap passing round.

Inches	24	27	30	33	36
Rupees	27-8	31-8	36-8	44	50

Air-tight Boxes, best Block tin, invaluable to Ladies travelling during the rains, strongly finished, with brass bolts and lever locks.

Inches	27	28	32	34	36
Rupees	33	36	40	45	50

Air-tight Cases for Officers' Uniform or Dress Suits, best Block tin.

Inches	24	26	28	36
Rupees	22-8	27	30	45

Air-tight Uniform Cases, will hold Sword, Helmet, Forage Cap, Uniform, etc., Rs. 40 and Rs 48.

Best Block Tin Helmet Cases, Rs. 6-8.

Basil Leather, moveable fitting Hat cases, Rs. 11-8. Tan Canvas, Rs. 17-8.

Basil Leather, moveable fitting Hat Cases, for holding 2 Hats, Rs. 27-8 to 38.

Ladies' Bonnet Boxes, all sizes, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10-8.

Travellers will find at our Establishment every requisite for this Country on the Voyage Home.

THORPE AND CO.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

C. P. & Co. INDIA.   C. P. & Co.   C. P. & Co. JAPAN

"HEART BOTTLE."

C. P. & Co. CHINA & BURMAH.   C. P. & Co. AT ALL HOTELS AND DEALERS.   C. P. & Co. & AUSTRALIA.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2¼ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON.

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay. We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform, ...	½ dozen Rs.	21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	" "	24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	" "	30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	" "	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	" "	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	" "	36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	" "	33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	" "	36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	" "	39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	" "	72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	" "	54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	" "	54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	" "	54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	" "	42

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
SHIRT-MAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY.

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD

BEG to inform their Constituents and the General Public that their STUDIO for PORTRAITURE has been TEMPORARILY CLOSED, owing to their Premises being under repairs and alterations.

EDINA WHISKY.

A BLEND of the FINEST HIGHLAND WHISKIES, possesses a RICH AROMA and FLAVOUR, and a SOFTNESS acquired by age.

Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

RUBIES.

THE undersigned have pleasure to announce the receipt of a few
BURMESE RUBIES
of excellent quality, may be mounted
IN RINGS, EARRINGS, &c.,
in the shortest possible time. Apply to
Messrs. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY OR POONA.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 28 lb. kegs, Apply Manchester. For price, &c., apply to Manager of this office.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including Horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 25. The Horse-shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GESTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gestetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 22 inches by 9 inches.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply BOMBAY GAZETTE Office, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CLUB. SOCIAL DANCE, TOWN HALL,

FRIDAY, 12TH OCTOBER 1888.

TICKETS—Re. 1.

Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

NOTICE.—If Messrs. GEORGE PEARNE, GEORGE ANDERSON, and GEORGE MACLENNING do not come and remove the furniture, &c., belonging to them, and at present lying at No. 7, Hummum Street, and pay the amounts due by them severally or collectively, the above mentioned furniture will be sold at the expiration of three days from date of this notice, and any balance recovered by law.

S. SIMPSON.

7, Hummum Street, Fort, 12th Oct., 1888.

S.S. ASTON HALL, ARRIVED 11TH OCT., 1888.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain Macaulay will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in WITHIN A MONTH of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th Oct, 1888.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1875 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1875 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen-Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of DAMODHER DWARKAJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

MUDUSUDAN DAMODHER, the son of the said deceased .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir Charles Sargent, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 5th day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight, and in the Fifty-second year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI, Acting Registrar.
K. T. MODY,
The 5th day of October, 1888.
Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, & NICHOLSON. Petitioner's Attorneys.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

Finest "Cavites."

Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

Selected by my Special Representative at Manilla.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

PONDICHERRY INDIANAS.

The Indian Havannah *par excellence.*

Rs. 3 per Box of 100.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

MOULMEIN CHEROOTS.

"MOUNG LOOS."

Rs. 2-8 per Box of 100.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

MY LATEST WEED. THE "KAISER."

Rs. 5 per Box of 50.

"The Finest Cigar in the World for the Price."

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NEUBERG'S "Golden Block" Mixture.

Smoked everywhere throughout India.

Rs. 3-4 per 1lb. tin., Re. 1-12 per ½lb. tin.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

Of all kinds in great variety from the First Makers of London, Paris, and Vienna.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

UNDERSIGNED has always in stock a large supply of select varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS imported direct from England and America.

Trial order solicited.

Price List forwarded on application to

RUSTOMJEE & SONS, Seed Stores, Ranikhet.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens: General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

Wm. MILSON AND Co., Proprietors.

FOR SALE.

FOUR LANCASHIRE BOILERS belonging to the Mahaluxmi S. and W. Co., Ld., near the Elphinstone Bridge, by Daniel Adamson. Last examined by the Government Inspector of Steam Boilers in August, 1888, and have been certified as being capable of working up to a pressure of 70 lbs. to the square inch. One of these Boilers is now being REMOVED, and will be available for inspection in a few days.

The remaining three Boilers are now at work daily, and can be seen at any time in the course of the day on application to the Manager at the mills.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

FOR SALE.—Jubbulpore Single Pole, Swiss Cottage, Cabul Pattern Swiss Cottage, Shamianas 15' and 14,' Servants' Pal, &c., &c., in very good order. Also Saddlery and Furniture, belonging to an Officer. To be seen in Bombay. Also for hire, Single Pole and Hill Tents, &c., &c. Apply

JAMSETJEE BYRAMJEE & SONS, Merchants, Thana.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome, strong, English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, 14-2, goes in saddle and harness.
1 handsome, strong, second-hand office shigram.
1 fast trotting pony.
1 strong, second-hand mail phaeton.
1 bay Arab galloway, 13 3, 7 years old, quiet to drive.
1 handsome, strong pony cart, in very good order.
1 handsome light and strong office gharry, built by Dykes and Co., of Calcutta, with a handsome bay horse "Gay Lad," C. B. 14 to 14-1 hands high, quiet to ride and drive in single and double harness, also in saddle.
1 set of harness and one saddle.
1 saddle by Dunnett.
1 handsome strong grey Arab horse 14-1½, fast trotters and goes well in saddle and harness.
1 strong bey Pegu pony, goes well in harness.
1 handsome strong English-built dog cart, with lamps, in very good order.
1 chesnut waler gelding, aged, 15-1, good R. A. and infantry charger, quiet in saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

On MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Army Clothing, Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Army Clothing Department, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, a quantity of unserviceable and serviceable stores, consisting of cloth and serge remnants and cuttings, blue French twills, lorie, brown canvas, garment, tunics, trowsers, pattern clothing, &c., Havresack's water-proof capes with hoods, cloaks, great coats, capes, helmets, helmet-o-naments, boots, sewing machines, empty cases, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from Messrs. F. MURAGLIA & Co Messr. BENNET & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Messrs. F. MURAGLIA & Co. shop near Apollo Bunder, the surplus stock-in-trade, consisting of marble table slabs of different colors and sizes, fountains, busts, season figures, looking-glasses, cases of envelopes, corals, wall papers, wood holder for carpenters, &c., &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, October 12, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 8, Tamarind Lane, Fort, in the premises of Bombay Hotel, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood, and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging duplex lamps, handsome pictures, fancy table ornaments and flower vases, carpets, one panorama, with views one nearly new English-built rubber tier, iron wheeled, double perambulator, with hood, &c., the property of Mr. H. ORIENTER.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR SHIRT AND DRESS FLANNELS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

2 cases superior all wool fancy stripe Gymkhana flannel.
1 „ superior all wool fancy stripe shirt flannel.
1 „ superior white shirt flannel.
1 „ „ scarlet ladies' flannel.

The above pieces will be sold singly to suit the convenience of purchasers, and are now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 beles grey shirtings,
10 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases prints.
2 „ melton shawls.
2 „ white dhotie.
5 „ „ shirtings.
2 „ „ mulls.
12 rolls leather beltings, 2¼ inches.
48 doz. roller skins, No. 1.
48 „ „ „ No. 2.
36 silk umbrellas.
66 doz. Grey stockings, 8 8½ and 9 inches.
A quantity of gold jewellery consisting of necklet, lockets, brooches, ruby rings, gold and silver watches, &c.
On account of the concerned—
167 pieces Swiss embroidered fine net.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong second-hand broughham.
1 „ light mail-phaeton,
1 light dog cart,
1 strong office shigram,
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF BAR AND ROD IRON BOLTS AND NUTS AT TANK BUNDER.

Under instructions from the voluntary liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the mill, at Tank Bunder, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m.—

A quantity of bar and rod iron bolts and nuts, &c.
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Wanka Moholla, near Colbhat Road, and at Haines Road, without the Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises on the dates hereunder mentioned, the undermentioned landed properties by order of the mortgagee Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee Shroff, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Pestonjee Cawasjee Kapadia *alias* Pagdiwalla, by virtue of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th day of August 1887.

LOT NO. 1

On TUESDAY, the 16th October 1888 at 4 p.m.—

All that pieces of ground, together with the messuages, dwelling houses or chawls erected, or in course of erection standing thereon, situate on the west side of Wanka Moholla or Street, near Colbhat Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 127 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue for pension and tax under old No. 225, new No. 1727, old survey No. 226, and new survey No. 8-174 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 3313, and street No. 23, and bounded on the east, by the Wanka Moholla or street aforesaid, on the west and south by the property of Nowrojee Rustomjee, and on the north by the property of Byramjee Cursetjee Dessai.

LOT NO. 2.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m.—

All that piece of leasehold land or ground, with the four messuages, chawls, or ranges of buildings, now in course of erection, standing thereon, situate at Haines Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 12 Kathis, equivalent to 686 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, numbered from 85 to 90 in the plan of the said leasehold land, and bounded on the north by the public road, on the south by a public passage, on the east by the property lately of Haroom Mahomed, and now of Khoja Jan Mahomed, and on the west by the property formerly of the said Haroon Mahomed, and now of Gholam Hoseein Bhunjee. The property described as Lot No. 2 will be sold, subject to a charge of Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 3,006, respectively, secured by and indenture of mortgage, dated the 28th March 1887, and further charge dated the 4th May, 1887, and made between the said Pestonjee Cawasjee Kapadia of the one part, and one, Yeshwant Keshavrao of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Balkrishna and Dikit, Solicitors for the mortgagor, or to the undersigned.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN FOR SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m.—

A pucka-built furnished bungalow, with about 5 acres and 31 goontas of land, situated on Garbut Hill, Matheran, and known as "The Chalet." It contains one drawing room, one dining room, and three bed-rooms, also cook-room, stables, and servants' quarters.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned, and the property can be viewed on application to the Malee.

SALE OF A BOAT AT APOLLO BUNDER.

Under instructions from the voluntary liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m.

A carved built, teakwood boat, 20' 6" by 7' 3" beam by 3' deep, draws 2' 3" water, aft and 2' forward, lateen-rigged with sails and tackle complete, anchor and 4 oars with brass rowlocks, comfortable cushioned seats aft, with polished teak rails round, and provided with an awning, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 27th October, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 47, Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Mr. Macropolo's premises, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glass ware, fancy table ornaments and flower vases, table and hanging kerosine lamps, carpets and the property of E. W. Fern, Esq.

Particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, October 12, 1888.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

an be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NOTICE.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Bombay for the above Company.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents, Lancashire Insurance Company.

Bombay, 10th October, 1888.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

THE Undersigned beg to notify that they have been APPOINTED AGENTS in Bombay for the abovenamed Institution. Prospectuses and Proposal Forms may be obtained on application.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co., 3, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICE. LANSDOWNE HOTEL, QUETTA.

APPLY TO MANAGER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for MAKING UP and SUPPLYING BRASS and IRON ARTICLES, of which full particulars may be obtained on application at the office of the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, BOMBAY DEFENCES.

2. Tenders which must be SEALED and accompanied by Rs. 50, Earnest Money, each will be received at 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant.

3. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Capt. R. E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Ex. Engr.'s Office, Colaba, 6th Oct., 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 400 tons Wagon Bottom Boards of Calicut Poonwood or Benteak Timber. Specification and Form of Tender with particulars of delivery may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's form, sealed superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,0000 will be received by the Acting Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, after which hour no tender will be received.

This deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the contract, failing which on the contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the contract and forfeit the deposits without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th October, 1888.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, till noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th October, 1888, for the supply of the following stores for 12 months from January 1st to December 31st, 1889.

Castings.
Lime.
Sand.
Coale and Coke.
Cocoanut and Castor Oils.
Cocoanut Oil, first quality for Light-house use.
Wrought Iron.
Provisions.
Stationery.
Sundries and Hardware.
Timber.

Forms of Tender and Schedule of Articles and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected on application at the Engineers Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each schedule. No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200. Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores." The Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. The tenderer will be bound by his tender as to each article or item for which he tenders, and the Engineer shall be at liberty to accept any portion of a Tender and reject the remainder. The cost of stamping agreements to be borne by the successful Tenderers.

Samples of Oil for Light-house use must be sent in not later than the 15th of October. Each sample should be delivered in one 5 gallon can marked on the outside with a private mark which should be indicated in the Tender. No other mark indicating the name of the firm by whom the sample is sent should appear on the can.

E. A. CORKE, Engineer's Storekeeper.

Bombay, 1st October, 1888.

TO OFFICERS OF THE ARMY & CIVIL SERVICE; TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.

THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.

The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.

Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.

All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.

Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do „ 9 „ 20 „ „

The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

WALERS.

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.

For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.

Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of, at highest rates for cash.

Visitors from India are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.

The latest Indian papers on file.

All remittances to be made payable to, and letters addressed to, the

MANAGER, INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY, NEW ZEALAND CHAMBERS, 112, Collins Street, W., MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

IN USE 100 YEARS. SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,

The OINTMENT called

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

And the

ALTERATIVE PILLS,

Called 'PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ.'

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors

BEACH & BARNICOTT, Bridport, Dorset.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms, Annas 4 each.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment and the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Secretary.
Albert Building.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000
FUNDS IN HAND 1,407,678
AMOUNT PAID IN CLAIMS ... 6,582,529

LOCAL BOARD.

R. B. SEDGWICK, Esq., (Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.), Bombay.
F. A. LITTLE, Esq., Government Solicitor, Bombay.
GEORGE COTTON, Esq., (Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.), Bombay.
FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT, Esq., Bombay.
CURSONDASS VULLUBDASS, Esq., Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCES effected at the lowest current rates.

LIFE ASSURANCES granted on most favourable terms.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE: 31, Elphinstone Circle.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.

J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Billiousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

AGENTS.—TREACHER & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

N.B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON Treatment [illegible], the only [illegible] without stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

London Office—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ...... £ 567,000.
REST .... „ 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ .... 4 per cent. „

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.

For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager, Bombay Branch.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).

HEAD OFFICE.—39 a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... £933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £465,250.
RESERVE FUND .... £ 85,000.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN MAID or NURSERY GOVERNESS to attend on a lady and child in a respectable Mussulman family. She should be strong, of sober habits, and of mature age, as her duties will be in some respects difficult. She should apply stating terms, &c., and forwarding testimonials to the

C. P. WINCHESTER, AGENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, at Surat.

Surat, 6th October, 1888.

NEW STATIONERY.

CONSIGNMENT FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office

16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS,

(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs.	a.	
SUPERFINE GRANITE NOTE—Large	1	6	per ream.
Ditto Do. Do. Octavo	1	4	„
Ditto CREAM LAID—Large Post	2	0	„
BANK POST—Large, Cream Wove	2	8	„
Ditto ditto, Azure „	2	8	„
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, Bank Post—Cream	4	4	„
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, Bank Post—Azure			„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs.	a.	
GRANITE—No. 7, to match "Superfine Granite Note, large"	4	0	per 1,000
GRANITE COURT SHAPE—Octavo, to match octavo note of same quality	5	4	„
CREAM LAID ENVELOPES—No. 7, to match Superfine Cream Laid, Large Post Note-paper	5	8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size, Cream wove, to match Bank Large Post, Cream..	5	8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size, Azure wove, to match Bank Large Post, Azure	5	8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Opaque ...	8	8	„
SPECIAL SECRETIVE.—No. 7½	3	3	„
Ditto. medium octavo	5	0	„
RAILWAY BUFF—No. 7	2	0	„
Ditto. No. 10	2	4	„
AMERICAN DEEP BUFF—No. 7....	2	0	„
Ditto. Ditto.—No. 10	2	7	„
AMERICAN SPECIAL BUFF—No. 7	2	4	„
Ditto. Ditto.—No. 10...	3	0	„

OLD GARMENTS MADE LIKE NEW.

ECONOMY IN DRESSING.

BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

It is really for most colours no more trouble to dye any article a perfect colour than to rinse and starch such an article.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Crimson, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta and twenty other fashionable colours can be obtained equal to the work of the most skilful dyer. All colours warranted fast and durable.

A WOMAN'S DRESS can be DYED for 6d., And a CHILD'S for 3d.

A Sample Card showing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions, can be obtained of your chemist, free of charge. Each packet will colour from one to 6 lbs.

Save Money and Time By Dyeing your Garments at Home.

Full directions given for colouring cotton, wool, and silk goods. For sale by chemists. Large size packet 6d. WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., Whole sale Depot, 1 & 2, AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON E.C. Wholesale Agents: TREACHER & Co. Ld., BOMBAY, POONA, and BYCULLA.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. Wedderburn, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

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CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying forty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chateau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSACK, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
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SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
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Price List on Application TO PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps.

A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein.—Lawes Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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Per Annum .... Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ [illegible]
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Post Free.

Per Annum .... Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly .... „ [illegible]
Quarterly .... [illegible]

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Presidency Rifle Meeting, Poona.
Vacation, Small Causes Court.
Polo, maidan, 4-45 p.m.
Volunteer Club Dance, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 10th inst.:—Elt n (s), from Card ff; and Busheer (s), Marmagoa. Yesterday.—Aston Hall (s), Liverpool.

VESSEL SAILED.—The Pachumba (s), sailed yesterday for Karachi and Coast.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Aston Hall and Elton entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Methley Hall entered the dock yesterday.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—G. C. Meller, chief steward of the P. and O. steamship Deccan, reported to the police the theft of currency notes, to the value of Rs. 230, from a locked drawer in his cabin, on Wednesday last.

POLO.—The game this evening will be. Stripes—Messrs Barton (Capt.), Prevost, Lawrence, and Capt. Hodgkinson, vs. White—Capt. Capel-Cure (Capt.), Messrs. Graham, Cobbold, and Dixon or Venables. Play will commence at 4-45.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Mohudingauda valad Mahomedgauda, Revenue and Police Patel of mauze Satkoti, taluka Kod, in the Dharwar Collectorate, having been convicted under section 43 (c) of Act V. of 1878, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A Mahomedan of the Borah caste, named Essubally Mahomedally, about 35 years of age, while fixing a pane of glass to a window on the third storey of a house in Samuel Street, on Wednesday last, missed his footing and fell into the street from a height of about forty feet and was severely injured. He was picked up unconscious and removed to the J. J. Hospital.

THE FATAL JUVENILE SQUABBLE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Sittaram Dhondoo, aged about 13 years, who, on the forenoon of Tuesday last, had an altercation with Juggia Rama, a boy abo t 7 years of age. The facts of the case have already appeared. The verdict was, "That the death of Sittaram Dhondoo was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of a stone thrown at him by Juggia Rama, a child about 7 years of age."

GAMBLERS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Gainoo Mahadeo and eighteen others were charged, by Inspector Chislett, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gaming in a public place at the Kennedy Sea Face, on Wednesday afternoon, with cards, dice, and money. The whole of the accused were convicted. Three of them, who were habitual gamblers, were sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment each. One was sentenced to three and another to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The rest were fined Rs. 10 each.

BURGLARIES.—The house of a Hindoo widow named Krishnabai, in Fanneswady, was broken into on Wednesday night, and property consisting of currency notes and cash to the amount of Rs. 75, a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 25, and a piece of gold, valued at Rs. 30, and two brass pots stolen.—The bungalow of Mr. G. Newborn, at Chinchpoogly Hill, was entered by some person on the night of Tuesday last, and a portmanteau containing wearing apparel, to the value of Rs. 114, was removed from one of the rooms into the verandah of the house, and rifled of its contents.

HOUSE-TRESPASS.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Mangi Banqool was charged, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with lurking and house-trespass in the house of a Parsee. The latter, named Cowasjee Nusserwanjee, it appeared, had noticed that some one had made frequent attempts to get into his house. On Wednesday night he went into the street and kept a watch on his door, and soon after saw the accused attempting to open it. He tried to arrest him, but he eluded him and ran away. An alarm was raised, and he was subsequently arrested by the neighbours. In defence the prisoner averred he went on the verandah of the house to sleep as usual. The Magistrate sentenced him to a flogging.

THE THIEVING FAMILY.—In this case, in which a boy and a girl, aged 8 and 7 years, respectively, were charged with a man and another woman with house-breaking and theft, and in which the magistrate, after discharging the woman, sentenced the man to two years' hard labour and the boy to the Sassoon Reformatory, remanding the girl to jail, in order to consider what to do with her, came on again yesterday. His worship remarked that he had considered the matter, and found he could not send the girl to the Reformatory, as no provision was made for female children. He was of opinion that the case should be reported to Government, and till the decision of Government was received, he would have to remand her again to jail. The case was an unusual one, as they had not often to deal with juvenile female offenders convicted on such a serious charge.

A DISHONEST GARRYWALLAH.—Inspector Lyall yesterday charged Ismail Dawood, a victoria driver, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with attempting to steal a large quantity of jewellery, valued at Rs. 340, the property of Wilhelm Bertl, a German musician. It appeared that the garrywallah had driven the prosecutor and several other men and women, who had arrived by the s.s. Elektra, from the Apollo Bunder to the Grand Hotel. Bertl left a hand-bag in the victoria which the prisoner hid in his carriage. When Bertl missed his hand-bag, he immediately set out in search of the accused, whom he recognised near the Temple Bar Hotel. He at once took him off to Inspector Lyall, who searched the carriage and found the bag secreted under the coach-box. The man stated he kept it there to give it up to the police. His worship adjourned the case, as the prosecutor and his witnesses were Germans, and no interpreter was present.

INQUESTS.—An inquest was held yesterday, at H M.'s Common Jail, Oomercarry, touching the death of Ambalal Cloonilal, aged 18 years, who was a prisoner in the jail undergoing a term of three months' rigorous imprisonment. Deceased suffered from dysentery twenty-eight days ago, and was treated by the medical officer of the jail. On the 2nd instant he became worse, and was admitted into the jail hospital, where he died at 6-35 yesterday morning. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by dysentery.—Another inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Suckeena, woman, aged 50 years. Deceased was a mendicant, and lived in Belassis Junction Road. On Tuesday night last, while she was near a naked kerosine oil lamp, her clothes accidentally caught fire, burning her severely. She was removed to hospital, where she died on Wednesday, about midnight. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR FROM POONA.—His Excellency the Governor and Lady Reay, accompanied by J. Monteith, Esq., Private Secretary, and Captain Brooke, A-D-C., left from the Poona station of the Southern Mahratta Railway yesterday morning at 8-25 for Mahableshwar. The gubernatorial party arrived at the station at a quarter past eight o'clock, and spent a few minutes in conversation with the officers and gentlemen assembled on the platform to see his Excellency off. Among those present were:—Brigadier-General Pottinger, W. H. Propert, Esq., C. S., J. G. Moore, Esq., C. S., Colonel Cavaye, Captain Hamilton, A-D-C., Major and Mrs. Daniell, Baba Saheb Sanglekar, Appa Saheb Kurrundwadkar, Rao Bahadoor Kandeao Vishwanath Paste and R opsing, and Native A-D-C. to his Excellency. On the departure of the train a salute of 17 guns was fired by No. 1. Mountain Battery, which was drawn up opposite the Qurter Guard of the Durham Light Infantry.—*Poona Observer.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Diseases of the Bowels.—A remedy, which has been tested and proved in a thousand different ways, capable of eradicating poisonous taints from ulcers and healing them up, merits a trial of its capacity for extracting the internal corruptions from the bowels. On rubbing Holloway's Ointment repeatedly on the abdomen, a rash appears, and as it thickens the alvine irritability subsides. Acting as a *derivative*, this ointment draws to the surface, releases the tender intestines from all acrid matters, and prevents inflammation, dysentery, and piles, for which blistering was the old-fashioned, though successful treatment, now from its painfulness fallen into disuse, the discovery of this Ointment having proclaimed a remedy possessing equally *derivative*, yet perfectly painless, powers.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

MURDER BY THROWING A MAN DOWN A WELL.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* BHIKA TATIA AND TWO OTHERS.

This was an appeal from a sentence of death, passed by Mr. M. B. Baker, Sessions Judge of Nassik, upon the three accused, who were convicted of the murder of Poonja Raojee, a young man, about twenty years of age, by throwing him into a well. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Jardine, with Mr. Shantaram Narayen, appeared for the second accused.

At a Court of Sessions, held before Mr. Baker, on the 4th September last, Bhika Tatia, Kondia Ramjee, and Bhagia Rajaram, cultivators of Murambi, in the Igatpuri Taluka, were charged with murder committed at Murambi, on the 14th August last. The deceased went out that morning to graze cattle in the jungle of his village Murambi. In the evening the cattle returned, but he did not. Search was made for him during the night, but no traces were found. Next morning his leaf umbrella was seen in a well outside the village, and his body was taken out of the well. The hands and feet were tied with a turban, in which there was a large stone. The body was sent to the Civil Surgeon at Igatpuri, who made a *post mortem* examination, and was of opinion that the cause of death was drowning, but from the absence of froth in the lungs and water in the stomach he thought that deceased could not have been fully conscious when thrown into the water. The mother of the deceased stated that, on the day in question, she went to the jungle, where the deceased and the accused were grazing cattle; and she saw the first accused strike her son. She also spoke to the existence of ill-will between them in consequence of her having bought a field from the uncle of the first accused. It further appeared that the first accused was abusing deceased, because the latter's cattle had been eating his corn. Before the Third Class Magistrate and also before the committing Magistrate, the accused made full confessions, which were withdrawn before the Sessions Judge, to the effect that they agreed together to kill deceased by throwing him down a well, because his cattle had been eating their crop. In the evening they followed him as he was going home. Near the well the second and third accused threw him down and tied his arms and legs together with his turban, in which they put a stone brought by the first accused. They then all three rolled him into the well. In the opinion of the Sessions Judge, the confessions bore the stamp of truth; they were consistent as to the part taken by each of the accused, and he did not think they could possibly have been invented. The Sessions Judge thought there could be no reasonable doubt in the case, and concurring with one of the assessors, he found the accused guilty, and sentenced them all three to death.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in disposing of the appeal, said: The three accused persons in this case have been convicted on their own confessions, made before the Third Class Magistrate, on the 19th August last, and repeated before the committing Magistrate on the 20th August, of the murder of the deceased Punja on or about the 14th August. The confessions were withdrawn before the Court of Sessions, where the accused Bhika and Bhagia said that their previous statements were false, while Kondia said that he did not know whether the statements which he had made were true or false. Bhika further said that he had been beaten by a sepoy in Tatia Patel's house at Murambi, and Bhagia that he was beaten by sepoys in the same house. These allegations are not proved; and there is nothing to show that the confessions were wrongly induced, so as to be inadmissible under section 24 of the Evidence Act. The only question regarding them is whether they are true, and whether the convictions under section 320 of the Indian Penal Code, which rest on these confessions alone, ought to be supported. The learned counsel for the accused has drawn our attention to the suspicious similarity of the several confessions made before the Third Class Magistrate, which, he argues, is suggestive of tutoring. It is, indeed, remarkable that the three accused all tell their stories in much the same way; but still they relate some incidents which it is not likely they were taught by any one; and it is possible also that the similarity of the several statements is due to the manner in which the accused were questioned, or perhaps to some consultation among the accused themselves as to the story they should repeat before the Third Class Magistrate. They may have agreed to tell a part of the truth, but not the whole truth; and before making any disclosure they may have settled how much they would tell. We are satisfied that they are not telling the whole truth. They must have concealed some of the circumstances which preceded the death of Punja. They say nothing about the altercation between them and him, which is said by the witness Ramjee to have taken place in the fields on the 14th August, apparently not long before Punja was killed; and the medical evidence shows that, in all probability, Punja was not in a conscious state, as described in the confessions, when he was thrown into the well, but had received some severe injuries previously, which had stunned him. Nothing is said by the accused about any such injuries. The whole truth, then, is not known to us. But we see no reason for holding that the accused were not the persons who threw the deceased into the well. Their detailed statements to that effect were repeated during the preliminary enquiry, and we see no reason for disregarding them. It has been suggested for the defence that possibly, during a quarrel, the deceased received injuries which merely stunned him without causing his death, and that the persons who threw him into the well did so through fright in the belief that he was really dead, and not merely stunned; the object being to conceal all evidence of the offence which they had committed, which in that case would not have amounted to murder. If that was what the accused really did, they would not have been guilty of murder, even though they had caused the deceased's death. But we are not, we think, at liberty to adopt any such suggestion. The accused, we think, are by their own admission guilty of causing the death of Punja. They offer no justification of the act, which is presumably murder. The facts being, as we believe, within their knowledge, it was for them to show that the offence which they really committed was something less than murder. We must refuse to set aside the conviction; but in our ignorance of all the circumstances which attended the commission of the offence, we refrain from confirming the sentence of death passed by the Court of Sessions; and we sentence each of the accused Bhika, Koudia, and Bhagia, to transportation for life.

Mr. Justice Parsons said: The accused have rightly been found guilty of committing murder by causing the death of Punja. In the absence, however, of evidence to show under what circumstances the wound was inflicted on the head of the deceased which rendered him unconscious, and which in any case would have caused his death, I concur in sentencing each of the accused to transportation for life.

A sentence of transportation for life was passed accordingly.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

YESTERDAY at the Small Cause Court Mr. W. E. Hart, the Chief Judge, delivered the following judgment in the case of Poonsey Sumput and others, *vs.* the Hundustan Spinning and Weaving Mill. Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, prosecuted; and Mr. Dhurumsey, of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dhurumsey, and Cama, defended.

His Honour said: This is a suit to recover the sum of Rs. 1,286-1-2, of which Rs. 1,184-12-6 is the amount of damage alleged to have been suffered by the plaintiffs by reason of the defendants' breach of two contracts to take delivery in all of 100 candies of Compta cotton sold to them at Rs. 190 per candy; and the remainder is the balance due in respect of 35 docras of Compta cotton sold on 6th June, 1888, at Rs. 181 per candy. The defendants deny any breach of the contracts sued on, but say they cancelled the same as the plaintiffs did not tender under them cotton of a quality equal to that which they had contracted to supply. They also deny the alleged sale on 6th June, but say the cotton then taken delivery of was delivered under the contracts, only at a reduced price by reason of its inferiority in quality. They further claim credit for a payment in respect of 14 docras delivered on the 12th May, which plaintiffs say were delivered under another contract, and the price for which has not been allowed them in plaintiffs' particulars of claim. They deny the damages claimed in respect of breach of contract, and they pay into Court the sum of Rs. 115-8 in full satisfaction of any claim on the balance of account in respect of the price of the cotton delivered to them under the contracts. The first issue will be whether the defendants committed a breach of their two contracts of 21st and 23rd April 1888, each for the purchase of 50 candies of Compta cotton at Rs. 190 per candy. As they admit that they cancelled these contracts, and refused to accept any more cotton under them, this will depend upon the question whether the cotton tendered was of the quality contracted to be sold. The second issue will be whether the 14 docras of Compta, delivered on 12th May, were a delivery under these contracts or another. The third issue will be whether the 35 docras of Compta cotton delivered on 6th June, were a ready sale of that date or a delivery under the contracts. The fourth issue will be whether the plaintiffs have suffered the damage claimed. The fifth issue will be whether the defendants are indebted to the plaintiffs in a greater sum than the Rs. 115-8 paid into Court. The first issue will, therefore, be found in the negative. On the second issue the finding will be on the plaintiffs' admission in their own evidence that the 14 docras were delivered under these contracts. On the third issue that the 35 docras were also so delivered. The finding on the fourth issue will follow that on the first and be in the negative. And on the fifth issue I find that it is not shown that the defendants are indebted to the plaintiffs in any sum greater than that admitted by their payment into Court of the sum of Rs. 115-8. Judgment will, therefore, be for that amount, but without costs, as the plaintiffs would doubtless have been paid so much without dispute had they restricted their claim to the balance due on the account, and not sought to recover damages for the alleged breach of contract. They must also pay the defendants the professional costs of a protracted contest on this point on which they have been unsuccessful—Rs. 200.

THE MASSACRE OF THE MEDICAL INNOCENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although I hold the same opinion as many of your correspondents about the result of this year's Second Examination in Medicine, I consider it advisable to state in justice to the examiners that the number of students who appeared for the examination was fifty-six only, although sixty-two candidates had applied for permission to attend it. This information is from an

Oct. 11. AUTHENTIC SOURCE.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The topic of the most disastrous result of the anatomy and physiology examination needs no further introduction. I may venture to say that it is high time now that we distinctly feel the want of an able and independent committee (presided over by the Deans in various Faculties) to superintend the results of our different University examinations. It is always hard to satisfy the examiners, who have a curious standard of their own for giving marks. They seem to have lost sight of the fact that they were examining students for an examination, which would not entitle them to claim any University Degree, unless after a rigorous course of two years more, when comes their final L. M. & S. examination.

What could be the real cause of such an appalling result? Does the defect lie with the teaching staff of the College? We hope not, or, if it at all exists, can it not be remedied? Or is it because the examiners are not well disposed towards the Professors of the College and *vice versa?* We should think not. Or is it solely due to the weakness of the students, the majority of whom are as a rule hard-working and intelligent? Or is it the ill-fated and hotly discussed M. B. question? Or is it because in the face of more experienced professors of the College fresh men from outside are appointed examiners every year? It is all a mystery, which we, students, at least can hardly elucidate.

What is then to be done at the present moment by way of rescuing the so many dejected shipwreck students, including the two hard working young ladies?

Two courses seem to be left now,—a reconsideration of the results with some leniency, or a fresh examination. The latter would not be an unprecedented occurrence, inasmuch as there was a re-examination in LL.B. some years ago. I may incidentally remark here that the standard of marks in examinations in medicine is never below 45 per cent., really a hard percentage to score; such a high standard being not required by any examination in the Arts.

There hardly remains anything for us now but to appeal publicly to our noble and just Chancellor, our Rev. Vice-Chancellor, and to our most enthusiastic and ever helping Dean in Medicine, and last, but not least, to your worthy self, Sir, (without whose helping hand we can hardly hope to come forward), to see if anything by way of relief could be done for the most unlucky batch of us all, who have fallen victims to the whim of the examiners.

Oct. 10. JUSTICE.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The result of the Second Examination in Medicine this year is so very disappointing that even laymen are tempted to know the cause of this disastrous and unprecedented occurrence. In the absence of any radical changes either in the teaching staff of the Grant College or in the curriculum of studies in the University, I think one can safely say that the candidates of this year cannot be very inferior to those of previous years. Hence the cause or causes of this disaster, whatever they may be, are to be sought for in the management of the examination this year. It must be admitted that in no other examinations in connexion with the University, except the First Examination in Medicine, candidates are examined in two subjects only, and as they are required to obtain 33 per centage of marks in each paper and 45 or 50 (I do not know the exact number) on the whole they have not the same scope as candidates in other examinations have of making up the deficiency of marks in one subject by an excess of marks in others. And I believe that to this must be attributed to a certain extent this meagre result. But the chief cause of this disaster is to be found in the nature of the question papers and the severity with which they seem to have been examined by the examiners. Taking a general view of these papers one can easily see that the examiners have misunderstood the scope and aim of the examinations. The aim of all the examinations in connection with the University as I understand, and I believe as every one understands it to be, is to find out whether candidates possess a fair knowledge of the subjects in which they are examined. But the examiners in this particular examination seem to have taken it for granted that the candidates were possessed of a fair knowledge of the subjects of examination and their duties as examiners consisted in finding out which of these candidates had looked into the out-of-the-way works and corners of the books on anatomy and physiology. This policy of setting catch-questions, though perhaps justifiable for competitive examinations, is to be strongly condemned for ordinary examinations. Taking the physiology paper for example, it is seen that almost the whole of the paper is devoted to questions relating to physiological chemistry and the microscope. Out of seven questions three relate to physiological chemistry, *viz.*, questions II., III., and part of VI., and questions I and VII. wholly devoted to microscopic examination. Question I moreover pre-supposes a knowledge of drawing and question VI. that of optics; and I do not know whether candidates have ever been taught these subjects either in the College or elsewhere. It is also a question whether question VI. can at all be called a question of physiology, as it properly belongs to the subjects of ophthalmology. Again, the number of marks assigned to question VII. is too great. We, all medical men, know that specimens under a microscope are not so easily identified as we identify with our naked eyes an ox or an ass. They require a patient examination, and for beginners some information about them is now and then required. Now the time allowed to each candidate is only half a minute, in which short time they were required to identify each of these specimens. It is not difficult to imagine the state of mind of the candidates, absorbed as they were in their question paper, and as the specimens were also unusual or out-of-the-way, such that even experienced men would hesitate to give out the result of their examination with confidence, for all practical purposes marks for this question were lost to these poor examinees. The examiners in drawing up the paper do not also seem to have borne in mind that the time allowed to candidates was only three hours, while it would take perhaps twice that number of hours to do full justice to all the questions. I do not mean to say that such out-of-the-way questions should never be asked to candidates, as a stray question of this kind in a paper containing more sensible and more important questions would do no harm. But to devote the whole, or almost the whole, of the paper to such questions, and that at the cost of broader and more important ones, is certainly a questionable policy.

The anatomy paper, though not so bad, is certainly not a good paper. Here also broad and important questions are made subordinate to catch-questions. From the nature of the questions one can easily make out that the hand of the surgeon is more apparent than that of the anatomist. From the small number of questions, which are only four, it is clear that if a candidate misses or cannot answer one question his chances of success are very few. Though both the papers are very stiff, I believe they have been also rigorously examined. In fact these examiners vied with one another in showing their cleverness as to which of them slaughtered the greatest number of innocent candidates. Though to these examiners it may be a matter for sport and amusement to gloat over the wailings and the miseries of so many plucked candidates, to these poor victims it is a matter of the gravest consequence. And for their sake and for the sake of the prestige of the Grant College the whole matter ought to be thoroughly sifted both by the University and the College authorities.

October 11. L. M. & S.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

THE following was published for general information last evening in the *Bombay Government Gazette*:—

Resolution.—The Governor in Council is pleased to notify that, whereas the appointment of Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department has hitherto been held by the senior Chief Engineer on the Establishment, it has now been decided, with the sanction of the Government of India, that the appointments shall in future be separate, and that the Chief Engineers and professional advisers of Government shall be relieved, as far as possible, of purely administrative (non-professional), duties, and kept in direct touch with the Engineering operations of the Divisions to which they severally belong.

2. In all matters of professional detail, the Chief and Superintending Engineers will be the advisers of Government for matters within their respective Divisions, and their advice and opinion on such matters will not be liable to be criticised or over-ruled by the departmental Secretary who will ordinarily be their junior.

3. Selection for the post of Secretary will be made from the Engineering Establishment list, with special reference to administrative qualifications.

4. There will, in addition, be a Joint (or Under) Secretary, appointed by selection in the same manner, and it will be arranged that either the Secretary, or Joint (or Under) Secretary shall be experienced in questions of Irrigation administration.

5. There will be four Officers in charge of Divisions, two of whom will be graded as Chief Engineers, and two as Superintending Engineers. Subject to such orders as Government may be pleased to issue in any particular case, each will be in independent professional charge of his Division and exercise the powers of a Chief Engineer, as described in the Public Works Code, Chapter III., paras. 1—23. Thus, under para. 1, the two Superintending Engineers will exercise in their own Divisions the powers of a Chief Engineer, and, under para. 22, the Chief Engineers will perform the duties of Superintending as well as Chief Engineers.

6. The following is a summary of the powers which will thus be exercised (but as regards expenditure only within the limits of the Budget grants concerned) by each of the four Officers in charge of Divisions:—

(*a*). General Control—

To exercise general control over the Engineering operations of the Division to which he belongs and a concurrent control with the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, over the duties of the Officers of the Department in connection with the accounts of expenditure.

(*b*). Designs and Estimates—

To deal finally with the details of designs and estimates of all projects.

(*c*). Emergent Works or Repairs—

To sanction the commencement of any urgently required work to the extent of Rs. 2,500, reporting the the fact forthwith to Government.

(*d*) Contracts—

To accept any tender for the execution of work by contract within the limits of the amount of the sanctioned estimate, provided that the sum in each case does not exceed Rs. 20,000.

(*e*). Subsidiary Works for large Projects—

To sanction all subsidiary works and operations connected with large projects other than Productive Public Works, the cost of which is covered by lump sum sanctions to the extent of Rs. 500 for each work.

(*f*). Alterations of Design—

To sanction necessary alterations in the constructive details of works during their execution, provided that no increase of charge to the amount of more than 5 per cent. above the estimate shall be caused by such alterations.

(*g*). To suspend the commencement or progress of of any work, pending orders of Government.

Repairs.

(*h*). To sanction estimates for current and special repairs within the limits assigned for their Divisions in the Budget-Estimates under each head of Service.

(*i*). To sanction emergent repairs to Irrigation or other works to any reasonable and necessary amount, in case of imminent danger to the structure.

(*j*). To appropriate from the lump sum grant for repairs placed at their disposal to such repairs as they may think fit to sanction.

(*k*). To fix the rent to be recovered for occupation of public buildings.

Establishment.

(*l*). Appointments—

To appoint to sanctioned posts, or within sanctioned limits Lower Subordinates (if authorised to do so) and office and petty Establishments, and in the case of temporary Establishments, Upper Subordinates.

(*m*). To grant leave of any kind, subject to the Civil Leave Code to officers whom they are empowered to appoint, and privilege leave to any other officer, if specially empowered to do so.

(*n*). Transfers—

To transfer and post within their Divisions Assistant Engineers and members of the Subordinate Establishments.

(*o*). Punishments—

To punish Overseers and members of the Lower Subordinate, office and petty Establishments.

(*p*). Dismissals—

To dismiss any person appointed by a Chief Engineer or any lower authority.

(*q*). To fix the head-quarters of Executive and Assistant Engineers.

Tools and Plant.

(*r*). To pass indents on other Departments for articles required for sanctioned works.

(*s*). To issue orders for the disposal of all unserviceable or surplus stores.

7. As regards the relations between the several Chief and Superintending Engineers, each will, as stated in para. 5, and subject to the reservation therein contained, be in independent professional charge of his Division, but Government reserve the right, on occasion, to refer Irrigation projects or questions comprising dubious points for irrigational settlement, for the opinion of any one of the four officers who may possess special experience in irrigational or hydraulic works.

8. To secure uniformity, in respect to such matters in which its attainment is desirable, the Chief Engineers and Superintending Engineers will meet, whenever Government deems it necessary to obtain their joint advice.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR BRINDISI.

Col J Husted	Capt P H Moore
Mr Lala Seva Ram	Mr A F Fox, C S

FOR LONDON.

Mrs da Costa	Mr G Barton
Captain Brunton	Mr J Graham
Mr G Bray	Mr H M Hewitt
Mr T P Elton	Mr W H Scriven
Mr S Haigh	Mr H C V Sage
Mr J Wanch	Mr and Mrs Longham
Mr W Smith	Mrs McLeoch, child and infant
Mr G H Lawler	
Mr W Fuce	Mr Tubbs

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr and Mrs Phillips	Mr J Pouts
Mr Stanhuse	Mr Phelps
Mr and Mrs Farr and child	Mr and Mrs Beans
Mr W A Inglis	Mr S J Brodrick
Col J M C Galloway	

FOR ADEN.—Mr G Belcham.

The following passages are engaged:—

The s. s. Shannon, Captain C. R. Edwards, 19th Oct. 1888.

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Rowland Bateman, two children, infant and nurse	Mrs Miles and infant
	Mr J Hyde Edwards
Mr R J Whitten	Mr C W Baker
Miss Thomas	Dr and Mrs Cadge

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Hallah	Mr Ashdown
Mr Gunpat Rao	Lieut Hemming
Mrs Hildebrand	Mr Rochfort Davies
Mr A S Fleming	

FOR ADEN.—Major Hildebrand.

The s. s. Siam, 26th October, 1888.

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs L Lucke	Miss Haw

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mrs Hugh Rowlands	Miss Thom

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr and Mrs J Nungent.

The s. s. Rome, 2nd November, 1888.

FOR LONDON.

Col and Mrs H Whistle and two Misses Whistle	Rev and Mrs Sandys
	Rev and Mrs A H Wright
Mr and Mrs Stanford	

FOR BRINDISI.

Col and Mrs Nibart and infant	Mrs Westland and child
	Mr A T Frewad
Col H W Young	Mr [illegible]

THE MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE *Government Gazette* publishes the following list of the candidates from Grant Medical College who have passed the first Examination:—First Class.—McKenzie, Alice Learmouth. Second Class—Bardi, Dosabhai Rustamji; Bhagvat, Vishnu Vaman; Brahmanikar, Ramchandra Krishna; Contractor, Kuvarji Manikji; Da Cunha, Claudiano; Da Gama, A. J.; De Mello, John Gabriel; Disana, M. N.; Divecha, Mervanji Sorabji; Gania, Lakshman Narsapda; Kapadia, Mancheershah Navroji; Lam, Dadi Barjorji; Maju, Phirozeshah Dadabhai; Mehta, Jatashankar Haribhai; Mhaskar, Yashvant Chintaman; Modi, Jamshedji Sorabji; Nadkar, Gopal Abaji; Pagnis, Pandurang Dattaji; Sathe, Vaman Ganesh; Small, John Donald. Second Examination in Medicine.—First Class—Tarkhad, Dnyaneshvar Atmaram. Second Class—Avasia, Motilal Trikamji; Desai, Sorabji Dorabhai; Gotla, Framji Shapurji; Kotak, J. N.; Kulkarni, Vaman Baji; Merchant, Varjivandas Damodardas; Pereira, J. A. Wenceslaus; Thanavala, Jehanbaksh Rustamji.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 9th October 1888 are published:—

Karachi.—River Kotri on 8th, 10¼ feet against 9¾ feet on corresponding date last year. Blight in Tatta, Mirpur, Batora and Sujawal; insects and rats in Ghorabari; crabs and insects in Shahbandar: insects in Kotri and Sakro. Prices going up in Jati and Shahbandar and Sehwan. Cattle in Karachi suffering from want of fodder; healthy in other parts of the district.

Shikarpur.—Nothing to notice, same as last week.

Hyderabad.—Khari harvesting continues; blight in two talukas; rabi sowings commenced. Agricultural stock good except in one taluka. Slight rain in three talukas, accompanied by hail in Moro and Kandiaro. Crops damaged by storm in three northern talukas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Severe storm with hail levelling and damaging jowar crop at Shahadadpur. Rain on same date at Kashmor. Jowar crop outturn in Shahadadpur 10 annas. Wheat 23, Jowar 32, bajri 31 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—No rain except at Dholka and Viramgaum, where it was 15 cents and 1 cent respectively. Cotton crops require more rain. Scarcity of water at Sanand Taluka.

Panch Mahals.—Rain Godhra 17 cents, Kalol 52 cents, Halol 10 cents, Dohad 6 cents; great anxiety for more.

Kaira.—No rain. Reaping of bajri completed in A'nand and Borsad Talukas and progressing in others; cold-weather sowings commenced in A'nand Taluka, and land being prepared for them in Mehmadabad and Matar Talukas. Scarcity of fodder in Matar and Mehmadabad Talukas. Agricultural stock good.

Broach.—No rain except a slight shower has fallen during week; general rainfall urgently needed, especially in western villages of Vagra and Jambusar Talukas. Many tanks quite dry, and people and cattle already suffering from scarcity of drinking water. Cotton crops still healthy, but other crops suffering severely. Mornings cold, but days very hot. Public health good.

Surat.—Rain maximum Chorasi 18 cents, minimum Balsar 10 cents; total maximum Pardi 57 inches 22 cents, minimum Olpad 0 inches 82 cents; rain much needed throughout the district. Standing crops in all the talukas are withering; reaping of rice and bajri in progress in some talukas; land is being prepared for sowing rabi crops. Prices of food-grains are rising. Agricultural stock in good condition. Cholera has disappeared altogether.

Khandesh.—Rain at Amelner 1 inch and 6 cents, Chalisgaon 1 inch 75 cents, and Bhadgaon Petha 1 inch and 2 cents; in nine talukas from 12 to 93 cents, and none in six talukas. More rain wanted all over the district. Reaping of bajri and sowing of rabi have begun at a few places. Except in Nandurbar, Taloda, Shahada, and Shirpur there is scarcity of fodder. No change in the prices of food-grains.

Nasik.—Rain in all talukas on first 3 days, none since; maximum 1 inch 77 cents Igatpuri, minimum 13 cents Peint. Harvesting of kharif crops commenced in places; preparation of ground for rabi crops going on, and in some cases rabi sown, but more rain needed everywhere for late kharif crops and for rabi; in many places the rain is yet insufficient for rabi sowing. Condition of cattle continues bad in eastern talukas, and fodder very deficient in five talukas from which most of the cattle have been removed. Prices in Malegoan and Nandgoan show slight improvement.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain 11 cents on 3rd; total to date 56 inches 66 cents, being 12 inches 74 cents below average. Abnormal temperature 0o to 2o warm. Vapour in air excessive on 5th and 6th, normal on other days. Wind more northerly than usual on 4th and 9th, more southerly on 7th, and normal on other days.

Thana.—Rain 1 inch 10 cents, total 80 inches 17 cents; crops damaged by drought. Condition of agricultural stock good. Price, second sort rice, 21 pounds. Cholera in 4 talukas, cases 29, fatal 24.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 7th October 1888.)—No rain during week; total 73 inches 32 cents. Crops bad and withering on account of want of rain everywhere. Rice, second sort, 22½ pounds; tur dal, second sort, 18½ pounds.

Ratnagiri.—Rain *nil*, total 84 inches 63 cents; insufficient throughout the district. Harvesting of early crops in progress; both late and varkas crops damaged by drought. Cholera around Ratnagiri, cases 4, fatal 2; slight cattle-disease in parts of four talukas.

Poona.—Rain all over the district, though moderate; more wanted in Indapur, Khed, Bhimthadi, and Maval; total 24 inches 83 cents. Crops good all over; rabi sowing continues, and sown crops coming up nicely. Agricultural stock good. Cholera almost disappearing. Bajri 27 and jowari 33 pounds in the district, and bajri 27 and jowari 30 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Prospects fair; rain general; more required, especially for wheat and gram sowings. Karbi still dear, but grass coming on. Slight cholera in several talukas. Prices of grain nearly stationary. Rain average for week 2 inches 39 cents; to date 14 inches 79 cents.

Sholapur.—Rainfall Sholapur 2 inches 3 cents, total 22 inches 88 cents; maximum at Madha 2 inches 16 cents, minimum Pandharpur 1 inch 4 cents. Sowing of rabi crops in progress; prospects of kharif crops not favourable. Grazing improving. Agricultural stock fair. Prices of fodder and food-grains steady. Water-supply sufficient.

Satara.—Rain Satara 1 inch 61 cents, total 41 inches 49 cents; in talukas maximum Man 3 inches 21 cents, minimum Wai 7 cents; rainfall general and normal. Kharif crops doing well; sowing of rabi in two and reaping of kharif crops in three talukas in progress. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain general; maximum Badami 3 inches 22 cents, minimum Muddebihal 35 cents. Standing crops good; rabi sowing in progress. Agricultural condition good.

Belgaum.—Rain Belgaum 1 inch 25 cents, total 44 inches 84 cents; good rain throughout the district. All crops promise well; cotton sowing nearly completed; rice excellent. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain general and sufficient, varying from 3 inches 73 cents at Kalghatgi to 14 cents at Mundargi; average for week 1 inch 23 cents; total 28 inches 50 cents; more rain wanted in Bankapur and Karajgi Talukas for rice. Standing crops good; cotton sowing completed in Bankapur. Cholera cases 171, deaths 66. A shock of earthquake at Hangal on 1st instant at about 9 P.M. for 3 or 4 minutes; it went from west to east accompanied by a rumbling sound, the sky being cloudless.

Kanara.—Fair rain throughout district, Karwar 3 cents, total 127 inches 51 cents; rain required for late crops. Rice harvest in progress in Karwar and Ankola Talukas; prospects at Honavar improved. Mundgod 4 cases cholera, 3 deaths; Honavar 3 cases, 2 deaths; slight fever in two talukas and cattle-disease in one.

Rajkot.—Tilling of ground for wheat and gram commenced; standing crops good in Halar; in other places withering for want of rain. Agricultural stock poor owing to the scarcity of fodder.

Wadhwan.—No rain; tanks drying. Fodder getting scarce. Crops withering; harvesting of bajri in progress; outturn poor; damage by insects to cotton plants.

Baroda.—Health fair. Rice crop has failed; other crops withering; probable outturn of bajri 8 annas and kodra 2 annas in Baroda division and 6 annas in Kadi. Prices bajri 20, wheat 17, rice 13 pounds.

General Remarks.—Rain during week slight in parts of Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat, and Thana, but good throughout Deccan and Southern Maratha Country, where crops and grazing are much improved. Total rainfall generally deficient and more needed urgently throughout Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Konkan, where crops are suffering. Harvesting of early crops progressing in parts of Hyderabad, Kaira, Surat, Khandesh Nasik, Ratnagiri, Satara, Kanara and Kathiawar; and sowing of late crops in parts of Hyderabad, Kaira, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Kathiawar. Cotton damaged by insects in Wadhwan and standing crops by blight and storm in parts of Hyderabad, by storm in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, and by blight, insects, rats, and crabs in other parts of Karachi. Fodder scarce in parts of Karachi, Kaira, Khandesh, Nasik, and Kathiawar. Agricultural stock suffering in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Broach Nasik, and Kathiawar. Scarcity of drinking water felt in one taluka of Ahmedabad and parts of Broach. Prices rising in parts of Karachi and Surat.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer King Arthur, Captain F J Raffin, cleared yesterday for the Persian Gulf ports with a general cargo and 25 passengers on deck.

THE B I S N steamer Busheer, Captain A S [illegible], which arrived in port the evening before last from Marmagoa, brought in a general cargo and [illegible] passengers.

THE B I S N steamer Pachumba, Captain J B Pinson, sailed yesterday for Karachi and coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J D Inverarity, Mr and Mrs. Hunter, and a gentleman as cabin and 67 deck.

THE s s Aston Hall, 2,333 tons, Captain J A Hill from Liverpool, arrived in port yesterday morning, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieuts E Burton and Thwaytes, and Messrs W Williams, J Harper, J Greaves, and D Mackenzie.

THE Anchor Line, s.s. Asia, W m Russell, Commander, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with the following passengers:—Rev. J E Abbott, Miss Abbott, Rev. Chas. Christie, Mrs. Chart, Mr. Victor Chart, Miss Hilda Chart, Miss Olive Chart, Miss Violet Chart, Rev. A Gyr, Mrs. Henderson, Miss A M Horner, Mrs. Kerr, Miss Kerr, Mr. and Mrs Jas. Kingsmill, Rev. Leo Kraig, Miss Mackay, Dr. F F Neff, Mr. and Mrs G Smyth, Mrs Shallis and child, Col W L Samuells, Mr. Ernest Swinhoe, Rev O Weishaupt, and Mr. and Mrs. Graham.

THE PATRICK STEWART.

THE Cable liner, which arrived in Bombay last week for cleaning, left the dock yesterday. She sails for Karachi to-day taking with her the following individual officers and four followers:—Veterinary Surgeons Hagger, wife and three children and H Anderson and Lieutenant Stewart, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Shannon	2162	R. R. Edwards	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Clan Munro	1436	C. Jones	G	F. Muir & Co
„ Aston Hall	2333	J. A. Hill	N	E. Bates & Co.
„ La Bourdonnais	1274	P. Sibilet	O	Messageries Maritimes & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Elektra	2195	P. Mersa	7	A.-H. Lloyd S. N. Co.
„ Manilla	2583	P. Cruciani	8	F. Bosacci.
„ Mecca	936	Macfadyen	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Virginia	1515	L. Anderson	16	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From
10	Elton (s)	Campbell	Cardiff.
	Busheer (s)	Houston	Marmagoa.
11	Aston Hall (s)	Hill	Liverpool, Sept. 22.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
11	Pachumba (s)	Pearson	Karachi and Coast.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Elton, for Dunkirk.
„ Eldora, for Calcutta, Rangoon, and Moulmein.
„ Busheer, for Marmagoa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.			
7	Culna s	Wood	Calcutta, Sept. 22.

DEPARTURES.

October 7.—Steamers Clan Drummond, Nowshera, City of Cambridge, India, Umballa, Bothwell Castle, Holstein, Khalif, Simla, Electrician, Canara, Nurjahan and Warora. Ships Volga, Falls of Foyers and Slieve Bea.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.		
9	Sirsa s	Negapatam.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.		
8	Goa s	Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 11.

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—60 cwts coffee, 160 cwts gum, and 78 cwts nux vomica, N Lallji.

Clan Munroe s—220 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts mowoor, F Mazetty and Co; 127 cwts cloves, &c, W Poonja and Co; 70 cwts gum, H Ludha; 90 cwts gum, S Ramji; 8 cases indigo, H Tollomal; 3 cases condiments, D P Batha and Co; 60 cwts gum, N Mowji; 2 bales hides, D C Patel; 23 bales hemp and 22 cwts gum, F Fischer and Co.

LaBourdonnais s—71 cwts gum, D Heerji and Co.

Assam s—15 cases woolen piecegoods, D Sassoon and Co; 24 cases woolen piece goods, T Ghanaimdas.

FOR ANTWERP.

Methley Hall s—2,9?3 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Muir and and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Elton s—80 cwts gum, F Hurst; 100 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed and 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, 14,001 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co; 2,370 cwts wheat, J Fachiri; 5,000 cwts wheat, 19,993 cwts rapeseed, and 760 cwts buffalo horns, Volkart Bros.; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, 6,002 cwts linseed and 4,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Indrani s—90 cwts gum, H. Mahadeorao.

FOR MARSEILLES.

LaBourdonnais s—2 pots rosa oil, Cowasji Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,799 cwts rapeseed, Lang Muir and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Elektra s—110 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Wardha s—320 bales cotton, Mackinon, Mackenzie and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 10th October, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m..

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	[illegible]
Temperature of the Air	[illegible]
Wet Bulb Thermometer	[illegible]
Dew Point	[illegible]
Relative humidity of Air	[illegible]
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	[illegible]
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	[illegible]
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	[illegible]
General Directions of Wind.*	N, NNE, ENE, WSW, NW, N, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	[illegible]
Fall of Rain	[illegible]
Total fall during month	[illegible]
„ „ year	[illegible]
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th Oct.	[illegible]

* From midnight to midnight.

A LETTER, dated 22nd ultimo, from her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah, reports that the Mecca pilgrimage has terminated without any outbreak of cholera or other epidemic disease, and that the general health of the pilgrims was satisfactory.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

REMEMBER the ORCHESTRA STRING BAND. WILL PLAY only two nights more, GRAND HOTEL, Fort. Do not fail to come.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, and close to the Victoria Terminus is unrivalled for comfort and cleanliness. Fine large airy rooms.—Terms moderate.

LOST, on the evening of the 9th inst., a Straw Coloured Irish Terrier DOG; Ears Cropped. Docked Tail, named "Gripper." A reward will be given. Apply the Superintendent Clerk, Quarter-Master General's Office, Bombay.

PIANO FOR SALE.—Rose's Sympathetic Piano, Ebonised Case, in thorough order. Price, Rs. 750.—I. O'CALLAGHAN, Malabar Hill.

ST. JACOB'S OIL, Re. 1-14 per bottle. Cuticura Soap, Rs. 2-2 per box. Finest Norwegian Cod-liver Oil, As. 14 per bottle. English Fresh Gloves, from As. 4.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of Fancy Goods and Platedware suitable for Wedding and Birthday Presents; also great variety of Toys and Dolls. Prices very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Season visitors of LANOWLEE that he has recently built a Commodious HOTEL at Lanowlee, charges Rs. 3 per day.—SHAPOORJEE SOMONJEE IRRANEE Proprietor.

POONA RACES.—SETTLING DAY for losers, SATURDAY, the 13th instant.

WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Open to all India; Meetings allowed between 15th Sept. and 31st Decr. 1888. Reduced Fees for the Army. Special matches for the Army and Volunteers. Prizes, Rs. 6,000, and 10 Medals. For Prospectus apply to D. PUDUMJEE, Esq., Hony. Secy., Poona.

WANTED, a QUANTITY SURVEYOR, special for Mill Buildings.—Apply "W.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

REQUIRED First TEACHER for La Martiniere Girls' School, Lucknow, must be certificated and competent to prepare pupils for Government High School, Final Examination. A Lady from England would find a comfortable home. Salary Rs. 80 to Rs. 100.—Apply to LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

£6,696,000 STG. Assets. The "STANDARD"—New and Reduced Rates for India founded on the latest and most reliable statistics.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

GLEN GRANT WHISKY.—Direct from the Distillers at Rothes. N. B.—Sole Agents for Bombay, PHIPSON and Co.

BRANDY.—Louis Béchade, a good inexpensive Brandy, a desideratum in India. Rs. 21-8 doz. Of all dealers.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co., sole Agents.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

PURE FRESH GROUND COFFEE, Italian Cakes, Paris Sweets, Kangra Valley Tea, Ham, Bacon, and Cheese.—At PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

BOILERS.—Old and new, for SALE, can be seen at work at the Coorla Mills. For particulars apply to the "MANAGER."

SENSITIZED PAPER.—Edward's, Marion's, and a French make. All highly recommended. Send for my latest Photographic catalogue. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

LADIES' SAILOR HATS.—(Boating shape) Fine and Coarse Straw, in White, Black, Brown.—Mrs. TAYLORS Milliner and Dressmaking Establishment, Medow Street, Bombay.

AMERICAN LAMPS.—Newest and best styles, perfect safety guaranteed. Hanging, table Bracket, and Combination.—H. BALLANTINE & Co., direct Importers.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, Rs. 22, Rs. 24. A remarkably cheap, Black Canvas Trunk, Copper Rivetted, Iron Bands, Straps, and good Lever Lock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 14, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals:—Paris 1878. Amsterdam 1883. Calcutta 1884. Antwerp 1885, London 1886.—Address: The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

THE fine weather now prevailing here, and generally in the mofussil, marks the termination of the S. W. Monsoon, and takes away what little hope remained of improvement on harvest prospects in the important districts previously suffering from drought, to the disadvantage of trade in general and of Import business in particular. Cotton has been quiet, but the tone of the arrival market has been firm, in view rather of our own crop outlook than from outside influences; and the American Agricultural Bureau crop report received here this morning has had no particular effect either way. Considerable transactions in Wheat for export have otaken place on some days at advancing price Seeds have been steady when not firm, but little beyond a local business has been passing. Exchange, though unsupported from the other side, has been strengthened by dearer money here, and has latterly been firmer than it was when last mail left, though weak again to-day, and rates this evening shew a decline of 1-16d. on demand Bank Bills and 3 months' Credits compared with last Thursday's quotations. The Money market has become tighter daily, and the Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its minimum rate to 7 per cent. Government Paper has consequently declined touching 98⅞ for Four per cents., at which rate they closed this evening, showing a fall of ⅞ per cent. since last week. Freights have been firm, not to say strong, upon the whole, though demand has been somewhat intermittent, and business restricted by the high rates demanded. Business in Imports continues of a languid character in view of the absence of the usual demand from the up-country markets, and dealers show little disposition to send home fresh orders under present circumstances.

MONEY.—Notwithstanding the advance of the Bank of Bombay's rate to 6 per cent., as noticed in our last report, the weekly statement issued at the beginning of the week again showed a large diminution on the Cash Balance, this time of 24½ lakhs, bringing the figures down to 103½ lakhs, the decrease having arisen from the double cause of heavy Government withdrawals, and a net increase of some 13¾ lakhs in trade requirements. Since then Money has continued to harden in the open market, and presumably also at the chief financial institution in the city, for the directors in anticipation of the usual board meeting this afternoon, yesterday put up their rate another one per cent., making the minimum 7 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened on last Friday 1-32d. lower all round, and was quiet at the decline throughout the day. Although 1s. 4 23-32d. was the rate for 3 months' sight Credits for the mail, 1s. 4 11-16d. could have been done for later on, but very few Bills were placed, while the demand for Bank Paper was on a most limited scale. On Saturday, in sympathy with the further decline in Silver reported from home, rates were again 1-32d. lower, at 1s. 4⅝d. for Bank Demand, 1s. 4 13-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 4 21-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits, but there was next to nothing doing, and though banks afterwards offered 1s. 4⅝d. for Credits, either ready or forward, very few Bills came out at the rate, and the market closed weak. On Monday morning, Saturday's closing rates were quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and for 3 months' sight Credits 1-32d. lower being named for next year; towards the close, however, a steady feeling was apparent, and Bank Demand was offered in one direction at 1s. 4 13-32d., but this was the only change of the day. There was little demand for remittance; and very few Mercantile Bills came out. Next day the market opened firmer at the previous evening's final quotations, and there having been no demand in the earlier part of the day for Bank Paper, and more Mercantile Bills having offered, together with a plentiful supply of resale Paper from the Bazaar, the market gradually hardened after a fair amount of 3 months' sight Credits had been placed at 1s. 4 21-32d. ready, and 1s. 4⅝d. forward. These rates were afterwards unobtainable, and ready Bills came out at 1s. 4 11-16d., which also was hardly to be had at the close. There was more enquiry in the after part of the day from the Bazaar for remittance, but at higher rates than those obtaining. Tuesday's rates were quoted at opening yesterday morning in a steady market, but the tone became firm when it was known that the Bank of Bombay had put up its rate to 7 per cent., and a fair amount of Bank remittance was done at 1s. 4 7-16d. for Telegraphic for this year, and 1s. 4 13-32d. for next March-April transfer. A limited amount of 3 months' sight Mercantile Paper was also placed at 1s. 4 11-16d. for this year, 1s. 4 21-32d. for early next year, and 1s. 4⅝d. for late next season. The news brought by last evening's telegrams of the allotment of 20 lakhs of Council Bills out of the 25 lakhs offered, at a minimum rate of 1s. 4 7-16d., at which tenders received only 17 per cent., and the sale of 5 lakhs Wire Transfer to Bombay, at 1s. 4½d., has had no effect on our rates to-day; but transactions have been in nominal amounts, and any enquiry either way would probably influence rates up or down. Forward Credits are 1s 4⅝d. for Sterling, and 1·76 for Francs, at 3 months' sight. We close with quotations for Bank Bills nominal, the banks being reluctant to sell; and no Mercantile Paper coming out.

Bank Bills on demand			1s. 4 7-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 4 13-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 4 9-16d.	"
Do.	4	"	1s 4⅝d.	"
Do.	6	"	1s. 4 23-32d.	"
Credits	3	"	1s. 4 21-32d.	"
Do.	6	"	1s. 4 13-16d.	"
Documents	3	"	1s. 4 11-16d.	"
Do.	6	"	1s. 4 27-32d.	"
Francs	3	"	1·76½	"
Do.	6	"	1·77½	"

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 10th Oct. 1888	47,07,783
Silver received during the week	6,52,014
	53,59,797
New coin paid during the week	11,01,281
	42,58,516
Silver belonging to private individuals	15,08,133
	57,66,649
Last week	55,60,540

GOVERNMENT PAPER continued its downward course on last mail day. Opening at 99⅛ for cash, and 99 3-16 for the end of the month, and for the November account, the rate for Four per cents soon declined ⅛ per cent. for money and 1-16d for account, closing for cash at 99, few transactions having been reported on any line. Next day, however, an upward movement was noticeable, and 99 3-16 was quoted for Fours for cash and both accounts, but with little business passing. Afterwards the rate for this Paper further advanced to 99 5-16 for Money, and 99⅜ for this and next months' accounts, at which it closed. On Monday a decline of ⅛ per cent. on the previous week's final quotations was first quoted, and the market continuing weak, rates fell to 99 1-16 for Money, and 99 3-16 for both the forward accounts, eventually closing at 99 for cash, but at 99⅛ for the 30th instant. On the following day the cash rate for Fours was 3-16 per cent. higher on opening, at 99⅜, but with the rates for both accounts quoted as before at 99¼. Subsequently the price for money declined to 99⅛, and eventually to 99 1-16, at which it closed; forward quotations, on the other hand, having been maintained throughout the day. Yesterday the rate was first quoted at 99, all round, for Money and account, and in presence of the advance in the Bank rate, quotations fell to 99 13-16 for cash, and 99⅞ for each settling day, which afterwards became 1-16 lower, and eventually the cash rate closed at 98 11-16, forward quotations being rather unsettled. A further decline of 3-16 was quoted in the cash rate this morning, and 98⅝ was named for both the accounts with buyers at the rate; but subsequently a bank bought a line for money at 98 9-16, and the November account was done at 98¾; at closing however the cash price was 98½ again. 4½ per cents., following the other denomination, were put down to 104; but this evening 104½ nominal is the quotation.

Five per cent. Municipal Bonds are unchanged at 108. Port Trust Bonds have declined one per cent., say to 96.

SHARES.—Mill Scrip has had many sellers during the past week, probably owing partly to the state of the Money Market, and every change which we have to note this evening shows a more or less heavy decline compared with our quotations of a week ago. In Press shares also, where there has been any movement, it has been in favour of buyers. Madras United Mill shares have declined Rs. 100; Morarji Gokaldas, Rs. 90; Coorla, Rs. 60; Mahaluckshmi, Rs. 55; Hyderabad Deccan, and Ahmedabad, Rs. 50; Oriental, and Albert Edward, Rs. 45; Alliance, and Manockji Petit, Rs. 40; Luckmidas Khimji, Rs. 35; Western India, and Jevraz Balloo, Rs. 30; Southern Mahratta, and Colaba Land and Mill, Rs. 25; Queen, Rs. 22½; Presidency, Rs. 20; Khandeish, James Greaves, Howard and Bullough, Hindostan, and David, Rs. 15 each. Prince of Wales, National, Imperial, Dhun, and Bombay United, Rs. 10 each; and Gordon, Rs. 5. Fort Press shares are Rs. 100 lower; East Indian have declined Rs. 25; Munmar, Rs. 1; and Mofussil, and New Berar, Rs. 5 each. Bombay Burma Trading are Rs. 75 lower for the first issue, and Rs. 25 for the others.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been a fair retail enquiry for *Staple Grey Goods* during the past week, but we can report no improvement worth mentioning in the wholesale demand. Dealers are willing sellers at current rates, but strenuously oppose any reduction therefrom. Stocks are moderate. In *Bleached* and *Coloured Goods* of all descriptions we have no change whatever to notice. The offtake from the Bazaar for the week is estimated at 2,400 packages. *Local Goods*, which have been taken to the extent of some 1,800 bales since last Thursday, are unchanged in value, though stocks are increasing, and prices are only maintained by the determination of holders.

YARN.—The market for *Imported Twist* continues quiet, with only a small business passing; but prices are exactly the same as they were a week ago. Advices from China give 7,200 bales as the sales of *Local Spinings* for the fortnight ending last Tuesday, which China buyers consider small, and they are therefore offering lower rates, particularly for 20s. Some spinners have effected sales at reduced prices, but others have refused, and meantime the tone of the market it dull at the following official quatations. About 3,000 bales have changed hands during the week.—

Twist	No. 6s	Mule, As. 4¾			Per lb.
"	" 8s	"	5		"
"	" 10s	"	5¼	to 5½	"
"	" 12s	"	5¾	" 6	"
"	" 16s	"	6¼	" 6 11-16	"
"	" 20s	"	6 13-16	" 7¼	"
"	" 24s	"	7 11-16	" 8	"
"	" 30s	"	8¼	" 8½	"

METALS.—*Tile Copper* is half a rupee per cwt. higher, but *Braziers* is unchanged. In *Yellow Metal*, on the other hand, *Braziers'* has advanced 8 annas, while *Sheathing* is unaltered; but the market is steady all round. Only a moderate business has been passing in *Iron*, but the tone has been steady and prices are generally 8 annas per cwt. higher.

IMPORTS OF PIECE GOODS AND YARN.—The figures wired by Reuter enable us to annex our usual monthly comparative statement of the shipments of Goods and Yarn to India. In the principal item of *Plain Cottons* the shipments to Bombay for September were rather under a million yards in excess of those for August, and 1,350,000 yards more than in September 1887; but in *Coloured* and *Printed Cottons* there was a slight and material decrease, respectively, compared with last month's missions, though some increase in both cases as against the same month last year. The shipments of Yarn were lighter than on September, but a quarter of a million lbs. heavier than in 1887. The figures for nine months' shipments to Bombay show an increase of nearly 9½ million yards in *Grey Cottons*, and of 24½ million yards in *Printed Cottons*; but in *Coloured Cottons* there was a falling off of over 2¼ million yards. Shipments of Yarn show an increase of 2½ million lbs. for the nine months.

	Sept. 1888.	Aug. 1888.	Sept. 1887.
Bombay—			
Plain Cottons	33,350,000	32,450,000	32,000,000
Colored Cottons	3,200,000	3,600,000	2,950,000
Printed Cottons	7,950,000	10,850,000	7,650,000
Twist	1,300,000	1,500,000	1,050,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons	81,050,000	102,200,000	80,850,000
Colored Cottons	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,750,000
Printed Cottons	5,750,000	6,150,000	4,150,000
Twist	1,050,000	1,550,000	1,200,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons	8,750,000	7,350,000	3,350,000
Colored Cottons	950,000	700,000	1,100,000
Printed Cottons	1,400,000	950,000	1,050,000
Twist	1,600,000	1,300,000	1,250,000
	For 9 Months. 1888.		For 9 Months. 1887.
Bombay only—			
Plain Cottons	319,050,000	......	309,650,000
Colored Cottons	31,100,000	......	33,400,000
Printed Cottons	79,850,000	......	55,600,000
Twist	12,200,000	......	9,950,000

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A good deal was doing in this staple for the time of year at the end of last week; but since then transactions have been upon a small scale, though the tone of the market remained firm up to yesterday, when a quieter feeling set in, and both on last Saturday, and again on Monday, an advance was established in contract rates for Cotton of the new crop. Prices of ready stuff are naturally kept steady by the small supplies of suitable Cotton available from the balance of Stock, and from fresh arrivals; while sellers of the new crop are firm on their pretensions in view of partially unfavourable weather reports from the districts, notwithstanding the unencouraging tenor of advices from Liverpool and New York which have come to hand by wire during the week. The reported purchases of old Cotton sum up about 5,500 bales, of which more than a third was Karanja, at Rs. 208-16, the balance consisting principally of Jalgaum, at Rs. 198; Dhulia, at Rs. 196; Barsee, at Rs. 2-12; and Nuggur, at Rs. 207-9 in Oomra descriptions; of Dhollera at Rs. 186; and Bhownuggur, at Rs. 200, in Dhollera kinds; also some old Bengals at Rs. 195; and Compta, at Rs. 174-85. Contracts in Cotton of the new crop have been reported, between native dealers, at Rs. 174-5, Rs. 184-5, and Rs. 194-5 for Bengals of the three current grades, for January delivery; in "Good" Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 233½-36; and in "Good" Bhownuggur, for May, at Rs. 204½-208. European operators have not been in the arrival market to any extent, but on the contrary, they have been sellers of Broach and Bhownuggur at Rs. 233 and Rs. 236 for the former, and Rs. 204 and Rs. 208 for the latter, and are reported to have booked contracts at these rates. "Good" Julgaum, for March delivery, has been quoted at Rs. 200-2, but the rate has been almost nominal in the absence of business in this growth.

The American Agricultural Bureau monthly report received here this morning by wire states that the average condition of the crop in ten Cotton States is 78⅞ per cent., which compares with 76·5 per cent. at this time last year, and 83·8 last month. The report adds that the crop has suffered from excessive rain, and wind in August and September has delayed the picking; but there has been a slight improvement lately. It is also reported that the crop is injured by caterpillar and bollworm. This news, however, has had no effect on our market either way, and we close quiet at yesterday's quotations.

Crop prospects, where insufficient rain had made them unfavourable, had in no wise improved when the Chamber of Commerce Telegraphic Weather and Crop Summary was issued at the beginning of the week, not a cent of rain having been registered during the previous three or four days on any part of the Cottton area, with the exceptions of Sholapore and Hubli, where a little had fallen. This means that the Dhollera crop was in a worse position than it had been since the sowing; and with an average rainfall of only 10 inches 18 cents in the four principal districts, against 27 inches 65 cents for the yearly average to the end of the present month, it is not surprising that much anxiety was being felt, and that at Bhownuggur (which has suffered most from the drought in this circle), the Cotton plants should be drying up. There had been no change in the position of the Broach crop, and the plants, though requiring more rain, were still doing well and meantime they were having the advantage of dewey mornings. At Julgaum, in the Oomrawuttee circle, the plants, which were showing bolls, were reported to have been slightly damaged by drought; but from all other parts of this circle the advices were all that could be wished, and picking had partially begun at Dhulia and Oomrawuttee. Picking was also going on at Agra and Delhi in the Bengal circle, and excepting at Cawnpore this growth promised a satisfactory harvest. According to the telegraphic advices since received, and published by the Chamber to-day, no rain whatever had meantime fallen in any district, and the situation remained as before, excepting that it must be aggravated in those parts where rain is needed. Early arrivals of the Bengal crop are expected at Delhi.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *via* the Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F.
Bengal, Fully Good	Rs. 190	4 1-16d.
Do. Good	" 183	3 15-16d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	" 218	4 21-32d.
Do. Good	" 210	4 15-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	" 203	4 11-32d.
Khandeish, Good	" 202	4 5-16d.
Do. F.G.F.	" 191	4 3-8 d.
Belatee, F.G.F.	" 191	4 3-32d.
Dhollera, Fully Good	" 217	4½d.
Do. Good	" 205	4¼d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	" 209	4 15-32d.
Westerns, Good	" 203	4 11-32d.
New Crop—		
Bengal, Fine (Jan. dely.)	" 195	4 3-16d.
" Fully Good "	" 185	3 31-32d.
" Good	" 175	3 25-32d.
Julgaum, Good, March	" 203	4 11-32d.
Ginned Broach, Good, March	" 238	..d.
Dhollera Good (April dely.)	" 209	4 15-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1888.	1887.	1886.
For the Week	3,629	6,034	4,649
From 1st Jan. to 10th October	1,296,535	1,476,235	1,389,761
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	4,476	3,327	3,745
From 1st Jan. to 10th October	812,000	1,053,411	990,592
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	859	816	500
From 1st Jan. to 10th October	40,167	51,077	48,1 9

WHEAT was firm on last mail day, and considerable purchases were made for export, the demand continuing to the close of the week. The feeling on Monday was still firm, but there was less enquiry and only a moderate business transpired, but prices were maintained. Thereafter an active enquiry was felt again and rates advanced 1 to 1½ anna daily in a strong market. We quote White Pessy of the two qualities at Rs. 5-8-0 and Rs. 5 7-0, respectively; No. 3 Club Delhi, at Rs. 5-2-6; Red Delhi, at Rs. 4-10-0 to Rs. 4-11-0; Hard Yellow, at Rs. 4-10-0 to 4-11-0; Red Ahmedabad, at Rs. 4-10-0; and Hard Red, at Rs. 4-2-0 to Rs. 4 3-0 per cwt.

OIL SEEDS have been a quiet market throughout the week, only a small or at most a moderate business being reported daily. Prices, however, have been steady when not firm, and this evening we quote as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-10-0	to Rs. 6-13-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow, Guzerat	" 7-15-0	8-0-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 7-6-0	" 7-8-0	"
Do. do. Red	" 6-15-0		

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat—For the week	166,955	44,514	134,591
" From 1st Jan. to 10th Oct.	10,605,829	8,919,389	11,133,132
Linseed—For the week	27,728	27,985	14,542
" From 1st Jan. to 10th Oct.	2,568,655	2,104,710	3,457,767
Rapeseed—For the week	15,3 3	14,177	6,446
" From 1st Jan. to 10th Oct.	1,812, 26	790,353	1,125,021
Gingelly Seed for the week	10,119	17,941	12,882
" From 1st Jan. to 10th Oct.	634,113	982,803	959,734

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—For the week	213,401	141,412	256,795
" From 1st Jan. to 10th Oct.	7,972,678	8,500,210	9,704,390
Linseed—For the week	22,821	44,173	34,396
" From 1st Jan. to 10th Oct.	2,149,500	1,815,061	3,218,311
Rapeseed—For the week	22,317	1,050	13,754
" From 1st Jan. to 10th Oct.	1,429,025	811,583	1,111,639
Gingelly Seed—For the week	1,0 3	28,619	......
" From 1st Jan. to 10th Oct.	669,473	1,251,056	944,873

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MULES—October 2, at Karachi, Sind, the wife of H C Mules, Sind Commission, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURLTON—October 9, at St Thomas' Mount, Madras, the wife of C H B Burlton, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

HEALING—September 16, at Dhudarpur, Jorhat, Assam, the wife of John Healing, Esq, of a son.

WHYTE—October 7, at Raneegunge, the wife of A Whyte, Jr., of a son.

DEATHS.

HEALING—October 1, at Kothalguri, Jorhat, Assam, Alice, wife of John Healing, Esq., of Dhudarpur Tea Estate, aged 31 years.

STEVENSON—October 6, at 14, Store Road, Ballygunge, of fever, Mary, the beloved wife of James Stevenson, aged 25 years.

WALLER—October 1, at Rawal Pindi, Claud, infant son of Captain J D Waller, R A, aged 2 months.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1888.

THE able and erudite writer of the interesting papers on the State Proprietorship of Land in India places before the public some novel and striking phases of a very complicated problem. It is curious to note at the outset the undoubted resemblances between the State Socialism advocated by Lassalle and Karl Marx, Bakunin and Henry George, and the ideas and principles which found favour under the old French monarchy before the Revolution. This is not more singular however than the equally striking fact, that of all prominent statesmen of the present day, Prince Bismarck, the most eminently practical, the least given to place merely sentimental or fantastic considerations alongside such realities as blood and iron, has been the first and chief to give countenance and support to the claims of State Socialism to examination and to a certain qualified acceptance. Professor Fawcett over fifteen years ago lectured on the tendency of opinion in England to follow the lines which continental doctrinaires had marked out, and he gave the programme laid down by Karl Marx in 1864: (1) Nationalization of the land and of all the instruments of industry; (2) free education; (3) free State associations of industry or co-operative societies; (4) shortening the hours of labour; (5) all taxations for State purposes to be provided by a graduated tax levied solely on property. In England, three of the planks of this socialistic platform have been very freely utilised in England since Professor Fawcett was startled by the unorthodox character of the proposals of Karl Marx and the International Association of Socialists, in the Sixties. The principle of free education has been virtually accepted by Parliament and the tax-payer. When Sir Richard Temple, as chairman of the London School Board, sends out a precept directing a levy of 8d. or 9d. in the pound to raise over a million to pay the schooling of boys and girls, and the money is found at the cost of a little grumbling and a few letters to the papers, the cause of Free Education has but a very short time to wait for complete triumph. Already it is pointed out that the time and trouble bestowed on collecting the children's fees might be profitably directed to educational effort, the sum obtained being but trifling and the difficulty of collecting it continually increasing. Co-operative societies on an immense scale have spread all over the country, competing with manufacturers on the one hand, and with shopkeepers on the other, dividing amongst the co-operative shareholders the profits hitherto taken by the capitalist, and the middle men who stood between the manufacturer and the public. The shortening of the hours of labour has been effected, the law aiding indirectly in limiting the time during which factories can work. The question of the nationalization of the land has as yet scarcely attracted any attention in England; and the idea of nationalizing machinery has not even been thought of. No serious proposal for a graduated income-tax as a substitute for all other taxation has as yet been made in England, and even in France it is almost the exclusive property of surviving Communists.

Now it so happens that in India we have in full operation the principle of the nationalization of the land which the Internationalists placed in the forefront of their programme. This fact arrests the attention of "Scrutiny," and he proceeds to deal with the theory of State Proprietorship underlying it, and to adduce historical and economical reasons for looking forward with apprehension to the outcome of a system which he holds to be based on unsound postulates. Sir Louis Mallet has described the system of State Proprietorship of Land in India as "communistic." By this he appears to have intended to convey that the State, being the landlord, the universal proprietor of the soil, can tax the land at pleasure, and spend the proceeds on public works, education, health, famine, and all the other objects falling within the province of State expenditure. It seems to us that Sir Louis Mallet went beyond the facts of the case in asserting that the land can be taxed absolutely at the pleasure of the State. In theory this may be so, but in practice the State cannot do anything of the kind. It has formally engaged not to disturb any of the settlements once made; over large parts of India these run for thirty years, and the cultivator during that time can only be obliged to pay the assessed amount; at the end of his term he has a right of continued occupancy, which is guaranteed to him, and there is a continuous tendency—which we of this journal may claim to have done much to strengthen and further—to limit enhancements and make them on bases which give security to the occupier that his assessment will never again be unduly or arbitrarily augmented. When Sir Louis Mallet wrote, this great and conspicuous progress, for which we long and successfully battled, had not been accomplished. The assertion that the State can at its pleasure tax the cultivator is no longer in accordance with the facts. It applies less to those who live by cultivating the land than to any other inhabitant of the country. Technically no doubt the State—which may do everything but make a man a woman or a woman a man—may in the plenitude of its power raise the income tax to 90 per cent., or even to the whole 100; but there is a practical limit to the exactions of even the most exacting governments. There is the less reason to suppose that the State would be so reckless of its own interests as to place no limit to its exactions but its own pleasure, seeing that of the net revenue of less than forty millions per annum, only £17,000,000 is derived from the land, although it is a part of the case as put that 80 per cent. of the population is dependent on agriculture.

In India, at all events, we are very far from realising Quesnay's ideal of a single tax payable by the land in lieu of all other taxation. "Scrutiny" holds that Quesnay's theory is simply a return to the primitive methods of Oriental finance as understood in ancient Egypt, China and India. It is no doubt true that the principal revenue in former times consisted of the Sovereign's share of the produce of the land, but it is more than doubtful whether in ancient times, or whether even in modern days in purely Oriental countries, the idea of proprietorship in land has been evolved as in the West. Stepniak in his recent work on the Peasantry of Russia has pointed out that traditionally in all the territories occupied by the Slav races, as now in Turkey and other Eastern countries, the principle of ownership of the soil was as incomprehensible as would be the notion that the fisherman acquires a right of property in the area of sea in which he casts his net. The produce of his industry is his property, but not the land or the sea, which without human intervention would yield nothing. It seems to us that this theory will be found to stand the test of examination and of analysis better than that which attributes to the Moguls and to the Koran the idea of ownership of the soil vesting in the Sovereign. What is in accordance with Oriental tradition and custom is that the cultivator has a right to obtain from the soil the produce which will enable him to live, and that a share of the produce of right belongs to the power or to the strong neighbour that enables him to enjoy the security. The land is in truth a secondary consideration. That which gives it value is the settlement, the village commune, which takes crops from the soil that it may live and thrive. The State which protects the village, takes a share of the crops, not as the proprietor of the land, but as the ruling power, able not only to protect the village, but to insist on its paying for protection. The western idea of property in land arose in the feudal times, when the king was in theory the sole proprietor of the land, which he assigned to his lieges on condition of their rendering him suit and service. Eventually the idea of property was transferred to the landlord, who became the "proprietor." His right to absolute proprietorship is now brought into question by the growth of new ideas, the outcome of new necessities. If the more advanced reformers "revert" to the old Oriental notion that the land is not the property of any individual, but rightly belongs to the whole community, it seems a paradox to allege that as an argument on which to base an impeachment of the existing system in India, which rests upon the principle that the land belongs to the State, and that individuals have a right to live on it and make their living on condition of paying their quota to the general chest. We state thus succinctly the point of view from which we regard the suggestive papers to which we gladly accord space. Nothing but good can come from the practice of applying the best available test of criticism and fact to all theories and principles of State action. But while acknowledging the force of the obligation resting on organs of opinion to give free expression to views which seem to claim an intelligent interest and careful sifting rather than complete assent, we deem it right to indicate the general grounds which appear to justify a suspension of judgment in regard to certain branches of a most important question in State and social economy.

THE progress of the Hazara Field Force, though satisfactory, has thus far been slow, and the telegrams have already told us more than enough to set at rest all thought of the expedition turning out to be an imposing and costly but easy promenade. Each of the four columns has had really hard work, and one of them—the fourth column, which is moving northwards from Durband along the line of the Indus—has had severe fighting, in which an officer of exceptional promise, Captain Beley, has fallen. He fell a victim to a charge of Ghazis, a reminder that we have to contend in this expedition not only with great natural difficulties, but with the uncalculating recklessness of fanatics. The fourth column, despite the exceptional burden of fighting that has fallen to its lot, has made greater advance than the others, who have been toilsomely ascending the spurs of the Black Mountain westward of Oghi. Having gone north-eastward, somewhat helped by the presence on the river of the boats of a friendly Nawab, it has established itself at Kotkai, on the Indus, whence it has sent out detachments to Kunhar, further to the north-east, and to Tilli due eastward, in the direction where General McQueen, with the first, second and third columns, is working from Oghi. It was expected that General Galbraith would join hands with General McQueen yesterday, and thus an important stage in the operations would have been reached. It is not too soon to acknowledge the more than creditable nature of the work that has been done. A more difficult country could scarcely have been found for the operations of an ordinary field force. For service such as this both the French and the Italian Governments have organized special corps, in which the daring and ingenious resourcefulness of the Alpine guide is combined with the technical skill of the engineer. Much of the country has been impracticable even for mules, and where they cannot penetrate the steps of man are toilsome and perilous. To open the way to Kunhar, a few miles beyond Kotkai, General Galbraith's sappers have had to blast the rocks to make a road practicable for mules. The movement of the baggage of the Oghi columns also has been a work of enormous difficulty. The enemy are making the full [illegible] use of the advantages which their rocky [illegible] nesses give them. They are careful [illegible] expose themselves, and it is seldom th[illegible] give the British force so good an opp[illegible] of accounting for them as at Kotkai, [illegible] believed that nearly three hundred [illegible] The turning of their flank by Gener[illegible] however, seems to have terrified th[illegible] and Hassanzais on the north-west[illegible] Mountain, and we may look [illegible] great a moral influence from th[illegible] third and fourth columns wh[illegible] effected, is imminent.

YESTERDAY afternoon [illegible] Government of Bombay [illegible] pointment of Secretar[illegible] Public Works Depart[illegible] been held by the se[illegible] in future be separa[illegible] neers and professi[illegible] shall be relieved [illegible] professional duties a[illegible] with the engineering opera[illegible]ons to which they severally belong. [illegible]sional matters the Chief and Superinte[illegible]gineers will advise Government on what co[illegible]s their respective divisions, and will not be under the criticism or the rule of the departmental Secretary, who will ordinarily be their ruler. The Secretary will be selected from the Engineering Establishment list, administrative qualifications being chiefly looked to. A joint or Under-Secretary will be selected in the same way, and it is intended that either the Secretary or the joint Secretary shall have experience in questions of Irrigation administration. It is intended that the Chief and Superintending Engineers, of whom there will be two in each grade, shall have severally sole control in their respective districts in regard to Public and Irrigation works. The general result of the amalgamation of the Public and Irrigation works and of the other changes effected will be an economy of two lakhs a year. The proposal emanated from the Bombay Government some eighteen months since, and has received the approval of the Government of India. Sir Theodore Hope and Sir Charles Elliott were alike consulted in regard to the scheme. In its remoter origin the reorganisation now effected dates back to the time of Sir Bartle Frere.

THE returns of the rail-borne trade of the Bombay Presidency for the quarter ended the 30th June give a total, including imports, exports, and internal or local trade, of 26,902,324 maunds. The fact that this was more than seven and a half million maunds in excess of the traffic of the previous quarter is stated rather in compliance with prescribed forms than as a piece of information. The second quarter of the year is invariably busier than the first, and the amount of increase means little. There is however a common basis of comparison with the second quarter of 1887; upon that quarter the increase was 252,988 maunds. The imports from external blocks amounted to over twelve million maunds. The most noteworthy items of decrease were wheat, of which 6,604,343 maunds—over eight hundred thousand maunds less than in the second quarter of 1887—were received, and tilseeds, in which there was a reduction of 187,637 maunds. On the other side the most important item was oil seeds, of which 3,191,034 maunds came through, or nearly double the receipts of the June quarter of 1887. In regard to the falling off in the wheat traffic, all the great wheat growing districts sent smaller consignments to Bombay, except the Central Provinces, whence there was an increase of nearly half a million maunds. In the export rail-borne trade the chief items of increase were metals, the transit of which suddenly rose from about a quarter of a million maunds to a million maunds and three-quarters, much of the increase apparently being due to railway metals. In the table of local or internal trade there is little to note except a large falling off in the raw cotton imports from Kathiawar and Gujerat.

THE *Government Gazette* of last evening contained the following notification:—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay has been pleased, in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of "The Indian Councils Act, 1861," to nominate Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Esq., M.A., LL.B., and Rao Bahadur Gurshidappa Virbasappa Gilganchi to be Additional Members of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

ASIATIC SO

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

VIENNA, Oct. 10.

The Emperor William has started for Rome.

IMPENDING COLLIERY STRIKE.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

A great strike among the Colliers in Yorkshire is impending. Many thousands of them have demanded an increase in their wages.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The Indian Troopship Serapis sailed yesterday from Portsmouth for Bombay.

THE HANMANTRAO APPEAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 11.

The appeal in the Hanmantrao case was heard to-day before Mr. Candy, Sessions Judge. Mr. Merwanji's arguments for the accused occupied a whole day. He contended that all the material witnesses for the prosecution were accomplices more or less, and it was never held safe to convict a man on bare testimony of accomplices. Their evidence ought to be corroborated by independent evidence, which was not forthcoming in the present case. The evidence of the accomplices, even such as it was, was moreover tainted by assurances given by the prosecution that no harm would come to them if they made statements. Mr. Merwanji insisted that those assurances were in the nature of a pardon, that it was illegal to offer pardon in this case, and therefore their evidence was inadmissible; but if his honour held it was admissible the pleader urged it was unworthy of credit.

Mr. Merwanji dwelt at length upon what he considered to be inherent improbabilities in the story of the prosecution, and when he went on to point out verbal discrepancies in the evidence, he was called upon more than once by the judge to be sure of his fact before venturing to comment upon them. When Mr. Merwanji observed that Pitambar Joshi had been spirited away by the prosecution, something like a passage at arms took place between him and the judge, who did not think the [illegible]leader had any grounds to make such serious [illegible]gations.

[illegible] Little made an important statement re[illegible] the disappearance of Pitambar Joshi. He [illegible] while the defence pretended he was no[illegible] be found, and that they should have [illegible]him if found, Hanmantrao knew that [illegible] Dharwar, and that Hanmantrao [illegible]one to the railway station to see [illegible] Little added, that the defence [illegible] Pitambar's evidence would go [illegible]

[illegible] arguments, Mr. Merwanji [illegible] was wrong in preferring [illegible] to that of Mr. Crawford's [illegible] the petition which [illegible] of as having been [illegible]ercollections made [illegible] dispensary, was ne[illegible]

Mr. [illegible] the magistrate was not wrong in com[illegible] a conclusion in the absence of any endeavou[illegible] on the part of the defence to search for the petition in the Collector's Office at Nasik, where, they said, it had been forwarded.

The Government Solicitor will reply for the Crown to-morrow.

I hear there are over thirty charges against Mr. Crawford, which will form the subject of inquiry before the Commission. One of them is of contracting debts in his own division.

THE HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

A party of 800 men and some guns crossed the river yesterday, and Palosi was reconnoitered. The villages of Beerun and Akazai, which commenced the attack on Major Battye's party, were burnt, also some other villages.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 11.

Kotkai, 10th October.—As soon as the road to Kunhar is rendered practicable, probably about 2 p.m. to-day, we move bodily to Kunhar, and the Seaforth Highlanders will come up and occupy this place. To-day the Hassanzais met in consultation, and last night the Political Officer, Captain English, sent the following ultimatum to their Jirjas to pay a fine of Rs. 7,500, and surrender Hashim Ali Khan and the two prisoners now in their possession, otherwise the terms will not be made. They are given time to the 15th inst. to consider their answer. There can be no doubt that the defeat of Kotkai has sunk deeply into the minds of the hillmen, and the blow inflicted on the principal instigators and the fanatics is a very heavy one. The foe are reduced to firing distant and random shots, very different to the daily fusilade we experienced from the opposite rocks, where a few picked shots lay snugly ensconced and annoyed us. Captain Macleod, of the 29th, himself an excellent rifle shot, tells me that the coign of vantage on the opposite rocks, from which we have been much anneyed by one persistent sportsman at about 500 yards range, is one of the most perfect pieces of engineering he ever seen. From his nest he could fire in almost any direction with absolute impunity, and the rocks all round him were simply bespattered with our ineffectual lead. Our sick and wounded have all started for Darband, and Colonel Cruikshank, whom it was not considered wise to move yet, has been comfortably installed in one of the lower and coolest houses of the village. The hospital, however, is fortunately by no means crowded; in fact, the troops could scarcely be in better health and spirits. All they ask for being another brush at no distant date with the enemy. Later a reconnaissance was made towards Palosi, at 11 a.m. to-day, with the Royal Irish, the 4th Punjab Infantry, and two guns. The troops crossed the Indus for the first time, returning to camp about dusk. The enemy came down from Palosi in force, and attacked the 4th Punjab Infantry, encompassing the rear-guard under Captain Gray. A smart skirmish ensued, the 4th retiring very steadily by alternate companies. The enemy's loss is considerable. Mertab Sing, an orderly, shot four men at close quarters. Our casualties were two sepoys wounded, one severely.

Kaim Galli, 10th October.—To-day a combined movement was made on the Akazai Glen, not yet visited. Five hundred men and two guns of No. 4 column from Chittabat destroyed the village of Biliani, which was concerned in the attack on Major Battye's party, and along with Chapra troops at Muna-ki-dana burnt the village of Kangarbaffa, and shelled Bittankot, both of which lately attacked the convoys. Several of the enemy were killed; these latter are Pariari Sayad villagers. Seven hundred men of No. 2 column under Colonel Haly proceeded to Seri, and thence attacked and destroyed upper and lower Khand, the chief of the Akazai villages. The enemy vacated the village on the approach of the attacking party. The ground was most precipitous and difficult, and the troops worked excellently. The troops returned and bivouaced at Seri. No casualties on our side. Both the Hassanzais and Akazais now appear to be completely broken, and no opposition by regular bodies has been offered. Hashim Ali has little or no following left, and is wandering in the woods, while some of his principal henchmen and relatives are reported killed. His cousin Turrabeg, who is considered as the rebels' bravest leader, is reported severely wounded. The road was completed to-day by the third column up to Panjgalli, whence the fourth column was seen on the river. No report has been received from the fourth column to-day. The health of the troops is excellent. All the wounded have [illegible] sent to Oghi. The nights are fine but very cold. The survey have now the materials for an accurate map up to the limits of the Chagarzai country; the previous maps of the country are quite erroneous.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ARSENAL AT JEDDAH.

A London telegram to the *Pioneer* states that the Porte has decided to establish an arsenal with a dockyard and harbour works at Jeddah, and a station flotilla there for service in the Red Sea. The Porte has been warned that the fall of Suakim is imminent.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

It is expected that the report of the Currency Commission will be issued in the second week in November.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

His Excellency the Viceroy attends the St. Andrew's dinner at Calcutta on the 13th of November. Sir Alexander Nelson will occupy the chair.

INVESTITURE CEREMONY AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

At the investiture ceremony on Saturday the Viceroy will invest Raja Sir Shamsher Prakas Bahadur of Sirmur with the insignia of the first-class, and hon. J. B. Lyall with the insignia of the second-class Order of the Star of India, and will decorate hon. James Westland and A. P. McDonnell with the badge of the third-class of the same Orders. His Excellency will also invest the hon'ble Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan, G. L. Molesworth, F. R. Hogg, and Mahamopadhyaya Sirdar Atar Singh with the insignia of the second-class of the Order of the Indian Empire, and will decorate Alexander John Lawrence and Henry Irwin with the badge of the third-class of the same Order.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the Council meeting to-morrow a Bill to supplement the provisions of the Bombay and Calcutta Municipal Acts will be passed.

General Chesney moves for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to cantonments, and a Bill to amend the Indian Marine Act of 1887.

The hon'ble Mr. Scoble will introduce a Bill at to-morrow's Council to make further provision for the administration of the estate of the late King of Oudh.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RILE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 11.

H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught's match was concluded this morning, and was won by the officer of the 9th Bombay Infantry with the Snider Rifles They scored 252 points which, with 10 added for the handicap, made 263. The next best was the 26th Bombay Infantry, with a score of 259 points. The officer of the 26th fired with the Martini-Henry. Lance Naik Raghoo Parab, 13th Bombay Infantry, heads the prize list, with 33 points, in the Mootho Moola Stakes; Naik Janahir Bux, 29th Bombay Infantry, takes the first prize in the Kaisir-I-Hind Stakes, with 33 points; and Subhedar Meermahomed Ali, 13th Bombay Infantry, stands first on the prize list in the Nasib Stakes, with 32 points. No other matches were concluded.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 11.

The Governor arrived at Calicut at two o'clock yesterday, and was received by the officers of the station and a guard of honour composed of the Royal Fusiliers and Malabar Volunteers. In the afternoon the chief residents met the Governor at a garden party at the Collector's. His Excellency left this morning by steamer for Tellicherry.

KIRKEE GYMKHANA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 11.

The Kirkee Gymkhana Races came off to-day. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were present on horseback, and a large attendance of Poona society. Only six events were contested, it being too late for the ball and bucket race.

THE PONY EXPRESS RACE.

Mr. England's Nomination	1
Mr. Burness	2
Mr. Corbyn	3

THE HORSE STEEPLECHASE.

Connaught	1
Stella	2

Rest nowhere.

THE PILLION RACE.

Corbyn and Kennard	1

THE VENUS STAKES.

Mrs. Dyson	1
Miss Glover	2

THE PONY STEEPLECHASE.

Pure Ruby	1
Parnell	2
Sinner	3

The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Portman, who leaves Poona for good in a few days, the loss to Poona society being much deplored. The gallant gunners intend holding another meeting in November.

THE BELGAUM RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 11.

THE GRAND ANNUAL HURDLE RACE.

Pittapoor's Cement	1
Mr. Y's Essie	2
Mr. Molesworth's Springfield	3

THE PONY CHASE.

Mr. Woolmer's Gift	1
Malapa's Khandia	2

THE CHAMPION PONY RACE.

Col. Hickman's Minton	1
Mr. Dignum's Surprise	2
Mr. S. A. W. S.'s Steward	3

THE DESERT STAKES.

Mr. MacGregor's Recovery	1
Junghi Shah's Himalya	2
Mr. Randolph's Busybody	3

THE CORINTHIAN STAKES.

Capt. Stisted's Sirdar	1
Dr. Mouat's Shumal	2
Mr. MacGregor's Persia	3

CRICKET.

A cricket-match was played yesterday by the Officers of the Somerset Regiment *versus* All Comers, the first innings being in favour of the former. Play will be resumed on Friday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 11.

The s.s. Sutlej, with homeward Indian mails, arrived here from Bombay at midnight yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here for Kurrachee this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kaisar-i-Hind arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Oct. 11.

The French mail steamer Anadyr arrived here from Suez.

HONGKONG, Oct. 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Lombardy arrived here yesterday from Bombay.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been flat.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1s. 4½d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97¾
3 per cent. French Rentes	82¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. „	71½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105
Bar Silver	43

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.

The Agricultural Bureau's monthly report states that the average condition of the crop in ten Cotton States is 78¾ per cent. The report adds that the crop has suffered from excessive rain and wind in August and September, which delayed the picking. There is however a slight improvement lately.

It is reported that the crop is injured by caterpillar and bollworm.

THE *Railway Times* announces that Mr. T. R. Watt, Managing Director of the G. I. P. and Indian Midland Railway Companies, has been appointed Chairman of the Boards of both Companies, in succession to Colonel Holland.

THE Bank of Bombay has raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 7 per cent.

THE Roman Catholic Bishop of Poona, Dr. Linden, has lately been on a confirmation tour to Satara, where he was the guest of Mr. Moriarty, one of the Assistant Judges of the station.

THE Bombay Government assembled at Mahableshwar yesterday.

THE Ahmedabad Municipality has applied to Government for a loan of Rs. 1,50,000 under the provisions of the Local Authorities Loan Act 1879 for drainage purposes.

THE Rev. R. H. E. Slacke has been appointed domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Bombay during his lordship's tour of visitation.

THE privilege leave of Mr. E. C. Cox, personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, has been commuted to 8 months' sick leave.

MR. C. P. COOPER, Chief Presidency Magistrate, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

DURING the absence of Mr. E. Lawrence, C.S., Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell, C.S., will do duty as Assistant Collector and Inspector of Factories for the town and island of Bombay.

MR. G. F. M. GRANT, C.S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

THE services of Mr. E. Lawrence, C.S., have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

CAPTAIN G. B. O'DONNELL delivered over and Lieut.-Col. Salmon received charge of the office of Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, on the 27th ult.

THE P. and O. steamers between London and Calcutta and back are about to resume calling at Madras. The Pekin from London to Calcutta is expected to call at Madras on the 12th, and the Khedive from Calcutta to London, on the 26th instant.

GYMKHANA GOLF.

MADRAS GOLF CLUB MEDAL.

THE old "Royal Bombay Golf Club," after a somewhat checkered career, has been at last absorbed by the Gymkhana, and its only mementoes are the "Wimbledon Cup" and the "Blackheath Gold Medal." It had a medal all its own, one of the most coveted prizes of the annual tournaments at St. Andrews, Perth, and Wimbledon; but here it was rather handicapped by the outlandish name of the "Forty-Twa," and in a few years disappeared altogether from the competitions. The course is so level and so limited that it might seem difficult to provide hazards; but the military have been driven to the maidan south of the Cruickshank Road, and now it is often impossible to play the second hole except on Thursdays, when there is no drill. The cows and the buffaloes have it all their own way at the fourth and seventh holes, and no persuasion or threats can induce the extremely independent *gavalan* to forsake her post under the trees, whence she watches her cows and brass pots so arranged as to produce most hazards and rubs of the green. On Thursday, a few golfers met to play for the Madras Golf Club Medal, only one round of the links or nine holes in all, and it was won by a very fair score of 40. Burn has been playing so well of late that it was expected he would win with one round, and indeed up to the last two holes his play was almost faultless. But at the eighth hole Melvin got on the green in two and won by 3 to 5, Burn having made a bad approach. For the last hole Burn was still one up; but tapping with his cleek, his ball ran across the road and cannoned off a cage. Melvin lofted his ball and landed on the green, so that Burn had, at best, only a chance for a half. This he failed to secure, and so lost the medal by one stroke. Eight players entered for the match; but only five put in an appearance.

The following are the scores:—

	9 holes.	Handicap.	Net strokes.
W. F. Melvin	40	Scratch	40
J. S. Burn	41	do.	41
C. E. Nixon	44	2	42
F. H. Tod	44	2	42
J. M. Skinner	43	Scratch	43

Winner of the medal and handicap. —W. F. Melvin.

THE SCARCITY IN GUJARAT AND KATHIAWAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It appears from the reports of various newspapers and from eye-witnesses that most parts in Gujarat and Kathiawad will have to face the effects of scarcity—little short of famine, for which the rulers of the different States will have to exert themselves very hard if they wish to alleviate suffering. But up to this we have not heard of any steps being taken to avert the calamity. If the various States were directly under the British Government, I doubt not that means would be taken, but such being not the general case, I am afraid hundreds of thousands of poor people will have to face the horrors of famine either through the apathy or mismanagement of the rulers. Our worthy Governor a short time ago visited Ahmednuggur, where he thought his presence was urgently required for taking such steps as might be necessary for the relief of the poor in that district. But fortunately the place received a copious fall of rain subsequently, and the prospects seem to have considerably improved. I believe the Paramount Government will have to keep a vigilant eye for the relief of the millions of poor, and to take such steps in the matter as might be deemed efficient. However, valuable reports might be received from the various political officers employed in the Native States, and the best thing would be to appoint able persons to give independent reports in the matter. It is reported that several villages in the Native States have been deserted for want of water and food, and the people are flocking into the British territories, where it will be incumbent on the Paramount Power to take immediate steps for their relief, which the rulers of the Native States may have neglected up to this. There are also [illegible] reasons to fear an epidemic in case of British Provinces being overcrowded by deserters from different parts of the Native States, and Government should not fail to take, in anticipation, prompt measures to check the evil consequences thereof.

Oct. 11. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, when the Hon. Mr. Sayani presided. There were present:—Surgeon-Major G. Waters, Major H. O. Selby, Major G. W. Martin, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Dr. C. F. Underwood, Dr. T. Blaney, Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, R. R. Freeborn, Grattan Geary, A. M. Gubbay, Harold R. King, Abdulla Meheralli Dharamsi, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Dosabhoy Framjee, Eknath Raghunath Narayen Khote, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Karsandas Vallabhdas, Kavasji Dady Limjee, Kavasjee Meherwanjee Shroff, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nowrojee Beiramjee Suntook, Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Raghunath Narayan Khote, and Shivjee Dhurmajee.

PROTEST AGAINST ACQUISITION OF LAND.

The first business taken in hand was a petition from Messrs. Bahedarmull, Soorana, Gokuldas, K. Parukh and other inhabitants of Bhuleshwar, objecting to the removal of a chawl there for the extension of the Bhuleshwar market and the widening of the roadway. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee proposed that the petitioners be informed that the building referred to was one part of which was required for the improvement of the Bhuleshwar and Kalbadevie roads, and the Acting Municipal Commissioner had been authorized to apply to Government for the acquisition of the land and buildings standing on it under the Land Acquisition Act for the widening of the roadway. The mover remarked that the residents of the chawl had no *locus standi* in the matter, the owners being the proper persons who could object, and that only to the price of their land.

Mr. Javerilal, in seconding the motion, said that the considerations of health and sanitation were, in the eyes of the Corporation, far more paramount than those of the convenience of the inhabitants of a section of the city. The Corporation were aware there would be inconvenience and trouble, but the petitioners would remove themselves to better and more sanitary parts of the town.

The resolution was carried *nem. con.*

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CORPORATION.

The following letter was next considered.:—

To the President, Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Sir,—With reference to letter No. 3817, dated 11th August, 1888, from the chairman, Municipal Corporation, Bombay, I am directed to state that the Government of India have requested this Government to inform you that the Governor-General has not found anything in the resolution and papers forwarded with that gentleman's letter No. 3816, dated 11th August 1888, to induce him to withhold his assent to the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal Government of the City of Bombay.—I have, &c.,

J. J. HEATON.
Ag. Under-Secy. to Govt.

Major Selby proposed that the letter be recorded. In doing so he said the Corporation was justified in showing that they did not approve of the Bill in certain particular points, notably in that very material part about the appointment of Controller. He proceeded to say that they had resolved to do so by a majority of the Corporation, and they had been not only justified, but bound in temperate language to put that disapproval on record. The speaker then went on to contradict the statement made in the *Bombay Gazette* that it had been intended to propose a motion asking for the veto of the Bill. He emphatically denied he had made any motion of the kind, and had inquired and found that no other member of the Corporation had made any motion of the kind. The wisdom of the disapproval shown by the Corporation would be more and more evident, and the defects of the Bill, which the Corporation had pointed out, would be still more evident every day the Act was in force.

Mr. Banaji seconded the motion.

Mr. Geary, in speaking on the motion, remarked that the letter ought certainly to be placed on record. There was nothing in it with which any one of them could not most emphatically concur. Nothing had been shown to Government which could justify them in withholding their sanction to the Bill, and that was a statement of fact which could not be controverted by the gentleman who had proposed the motion. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the statement that the resolution sent up to Government was the resolution of the majority of the Corporation, he wished to remark that the resolution was brought to the committee of the whole house consisting of eighteen members. These eighteen members passed all the resolutions which had been drafted by the gentleman who had asked for the committee, with the exception relating to one matter which was eliminated. This subject that was eliminated seemed to be the gem of whole, and it was to the effect that the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner should be taken from the Government and placed in the hands of the Corporation. Now that proposal had been made in the teeth of a distinct resolution of the Corporation itself, that Government should retain that particular appointment in its own hands. This recommendation proposed to a small committee of less than one-third of the whole Corporation was after a very brief debate thrown out. Another circumstance was that at the request of Major Selby, who was unquestionably most intimately connected with the drafting of the resolution, the press were excluded.

Major Selby: I deny that—

Mr. Geary: I am informed by gentlemen who were present, and who are not in the habit of making a statement which is not true.

Major Selby: I deny it entirely, and I will explain what happened.

Mr. Geary: Your explanation will come in its order, but I desire to state that the press were excluded.

Major Selby rose to a point of order, and the President said that when once a member denied a fact it was sufficient.

Mr. Geary: I accept the statement that he does deny it, and that he will be able to explain it.

Major Selby again rose to a point of order; as Mr. Geary had been ruled out of order he did not wish him to refer to the matter again.

Mr. Geary: I made a statement that I heard; the statement has been denied, and I accept the denial, and await the explanation. The press were excluded from a committee of the Corporation while it was deliberating on measures which were, or seemed to be, of public importance. That was a significant fact in the case. (Major Selby: Hear, hear.) An eminent authority had recently stated that the public are best represented in matters of public importance by the public press. That was a sentiment which comes to us by the last mail, and it is a sentiment I hope that every member will take to heart. It was not right or consistent with the public interests that the proceedings of a small committee, trying to overrule a distinct resolution arrived at after due consideration, should be shrouded in darkness.

Major Selby interrupted Mr. Geary by asking if he was in order.

The President said that as the point had been referred to, Mr. Barrow had put a paper in his hand, from which it appeared that the chairman of the meeting, Major Selby, took the sense of the meeting as to whether the meeting should be open to the reporters or not, and it was decided that they should be admitted.

Mr. Geary said the statement was remarkable in itself, and he was glad it had been brought to their notice by the Secretary. He found it now stated that the press were admitted. If the press had not been excluded he thought it would have been very simple for Major Selby to have stated that there was an error, but he had not done so. (Major Selby: Hear, hear.) He supported the motion, which placed on record that the Government of India saw nothing to induce them to withhold their assent to the Bill. Government did not and would not suspend the Bill, and the result was satisfactory.

Major Martin, however, did not wish it to go on record that he considered it highly satisfactory. He certainly did not. With such a trinitarian Bill as they had now they would get into as big a muddle as they were in before, and possibly worse. And it was that trinitarian nonsense they voted against. He was not quite foolish in saying that the Bill in itself was foolish in this respect. This was proved by the fact that the business men of the Legislative Council agreed with him, and also that the first legal gentleman in Bombay agreed with him. The Governor himself had said to him that he knew that the Bill would not possibly be approved of by the legal gentleman he had in his own council.

Major Selby said that on each occasion he asked the Committee if they desired the reporters to be excluded, the decision was that they should be present. On the third occasion he put the same question, and the Committee decided that the reporters should be excluded.

Mr. Geary said that confirmed his information, that the Reporters were excluded on that occasion in consequence of Major Selby having suggested that course to the Committee. Being certain of the fact he was astounded when a minute signed by Major Selby was read stating that the reporters were present at that gentleman's suggestion.

The President said that the minutes read referred to a previous meeting. Major Selby's minute of the meeting on the occasion referred to had no entry about the reporters.

Mr. Geary said that when the wrong minutes were read out in error, Major Selby led him and the Corporation to believe that they referred to the occasion under discussion.

Major Selby: I was not in possession of the chair, how could I explain?

Mr. Geary said: Nothing would have been so easy as for Major Selby to have said that it was true that the press were excluded. By not saying so he misled the Corporation into the belief that the reporters were actually present. They were as a matter of fact excluded.

Major Selby protesting vehemently that the reporters were not excluded at his instance.

The President called both gentlemen to order for discussing an irrelevant matter. They resumed their seats.

Major Selby then resumed his speech, asserting that he had not proposed that the Viceroy should be memorialised to veto the Municipal Bill, and he produced the following documents.

March 28, 1888.

To the Clerk of the Corporation,

Sir,—Please withdraw my notice about a memorial to the Viceroy in re the Municipal Bill, and debit any charges incurred to me.—I am, &c.,

H. O. SELBY.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Major H. O. Selby to move that with reference to para. 25 of the Chairman's letter, No. 1413, dated 25th October, 1887, to the address of the Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, that the Corporation hereby appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to form a Committee to draw up a memorial to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General-in-Council on the subject of the Municipal Bill (No. IV. of 1887), and that in the meantime, the Chairman do, through his Excellency the Governor-in-Council, most respectfully beg the Viceroy and Governor-General to defer giving his sanction to the Bill till he has received the memorial of the Corporation. Chairman, Dr. P. Petertson, and twelve members, of whom five to form a quorum.

The gallant Major then began a violent attack on both the Bombay papers, which he accused of not reporting the Corporation at length or accurately, and said that the exclusion of the reporters was in the right of the Committee.

The President said the subject was irrelevant. (Hear, hear.)

Major Selby: Yes, Sir, quite irrelevant!

The motion was carried.

NATURALIZATION OF PLEADERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Is naturalization now necessary for High Court and District Pleaders' examination?

It has for some years been the practice at the annual examinations of High Court and District Pleaders at Bombay that the candidates from the Native States have to file beforehand a certificate under Act XXX. of 1852, in order to gain admission to the said examinations. With regard to this matter it was some months back proposed to the authorities concerned by the Government of H. E. Lord Reay that the rule in question may well be abrogated in the interests of the public. Since then nothing certain has been known to transpire as to this matter one way or the other. We fail to see any reason how the authorities may be justified in being so stern as to hold intending candidates in suspense. Justice to such candidates then requires that as the period draws nearer every day the matter under consideration should be settled without further delay.—Yours, &c.,

KANJEE NATHUBHAI,
Tutor to the Chief of Vadia (Kathiawar).

Rajkot, Oct. 5.

AMBAVAI CREEK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to make a few remarks regarding the project of constructing piers at the Ambavai Creek; for I firmly maintain that the good of those villages greatly depends on the accomplishment of that improvement. The Government of Bombay in a Resolution, dated 8th July, 1885, were graciously pleased to sanction the establishment of a public ferry across the abovenamed creek. But it is a matter for sincere regret that the ferry is still being worked under so great disadvantages and difficulties that you need not be surprised at being informed, that at the last auction the right to collect the toll fees was sold for Rs. 17 only. The ferry was apparently meant for two purposes, *viz.*, as a channel for the transmission of local produce, and a short route for the travelling public. If these objects cannot be answered, of course the ferry cannot be expected to bring in satisfactory results. The villages mentioned above produce chunam, cocoanuts, onions, fish, cadjans, straw, and vegetable and other products, and these products in fact go to constitute a considerable trade. The construction of piers is calculated to give an advantage to the people, and, I hope, the authorities will duly consider the matter.

Oct. 9. P. B.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT L. M. FOSTER, Staff Corps, has been granted a year's leave out of India.

LIEUTENANT C. R. MULLARY, Adjutant, B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteers; Lieutenant Dallas, R.E.; Lieutenant G. G. J. S Jones, S.C., and Captain C. F. S. Alban, S.C., have been permitted to return to duty, and Lieut. P. Holland, S.C., has been allowed an extension of leave for three months.

SERGEANT MILLER, and Sergeant-Major G. Ware, Bombay Unattached List, have been awarded good service medals and annuities of £5, while the annuity of Qr.-Mr. Sergeant Lauder has been increased to £10.

SURGEON-MAJOR LYONS, Medical Staff, has been brought on the strength of the British force in the Bombay Command.

COLONEL C. T. HAIG, R.E., Deputy Surveyor-General, has been granted furlough for a year and four days.

COLONEL H. N. REEVES, S.C., Political Agent, Kohlapur and Southern Maratha Country, has been granted furlough on medical certificate in supersession of the special leave allowed him under the Civil Leave Code.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. M. LANG, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, is retiring from the Service.

GENERAL leave on medical certificate has been granted to Surgeon-Major J. Good from 7th October to 8th December, 1888.

SURGEON J. KEATLEY, M. S., temporarily attached to the Allahabad Station Hospital, has been directed to proceed to Mian Mir for duty in the Lahore Division.

SURGEON R. PERSHAD, I. M. S., having on the 6th October reported his arrival from England on first appointment to the Indian Medical Department, Bengal Command, is attached to the Allahabad Station Hospital for duty until required to proceed to Mian Mir.

A CHANGE has been made in the settlement with soldiers embarking for England through Deolali Depot. The command allowance of section commanders at the depot has been reduced from Rs. 30 to Rs. 15 per mensem, and they have been relieved of the responsibility of closing the individual accounts. This work is to be undertaken by the paymaster of the depot, who has had his office allowance increased by Rs. 31-5-4 per mensem, and been allowed an extra clerk on Rs. 20 per mensem, but the paymaster sergeant, on whom the brunt of the extra work will fall, gets nothing unless the paymaster gives from his allowance. The pay sergeants of sections, like their commanders, are also to suffer in pocket, their modest monthly allowance of Rs. 7 being reduced to Rs. 5. On these terms duty at the depot will not be popular either with officers or non-commissioned officers.

IT is notified that the Army Head Quarters will be established at Mahableshwar on the 17th instant. Only references of an *emergent* nature are to be addressed to Mahableshwar. All other correspondence should be forwarded to Poona as usual.

AMONGST the many startling disclosures with which scientific investigation has made us familiar, one of the most extravagant is the discovery according to which the nose is said to be gradually losing its power to discharge its traditional function in the case of the civilised peoples. When the sense of smell vanishes altogether—as it is affirmed, will infallibly be the case one day—the organ itself is bound to follow it, example sooner or later. It is, no doubt, a fact that the olfactory sense is much keener in the savage than in the civilised man, and it is reasonable to conclude that the more we progress in civilisation the duller the sense will grow, and as Nature never preserves useless organs, when the nose loses its power of smelling, the nose "must go."

THE STANDING COMMITTEE'S REVIEW.

THE following is the Standing Committee's review of the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner:—

Sixty meetings of the Corporation were held, and twenty more were convened, but not held for want of a quorum. Besides these, fifty-seven Committee meetings were held, and nine others were convened, but not held for want of quorum. Of those held, forty-two were of the Committee and the Sub-Committees of the whole Corporation regarding the new Municipal Bill (now Bombay Act III of 1888). Nine other meetings of the Committee were called, but not held for want of quorum. During the same period the Town Council (now Standing Committee) held fifty-three meetings. There were also seven Sub-Committee meetings, and seventy-five attendances for cheque signing and the audit of the Weekly Statement of Accounts.

The Municipal Bill was received from Government on the 31st May for remarks, and on 14th July was referred to the Committee of the whole Corporation, who, on the 15th October, presented their report, which, after discussion, was agreed to by the Corporation on the 25th of the same month. The Bill, after amendment by the Legislative Council, was returned to the Corporation by Government on 13th January last, and on the 2nd March the report thereon of the Committee was adopted by the Corporation.*

In reference to the services of the Municipal officers, Mr. Charles, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, takes the opportunity of placing on record his appreciation of the very hard work done by the heads of departments; and the Standing Committee readily bear testimony to the justness of Mr. Charles' remarks on this point.

On this, the first occasion of the Standing Committee's presenting a "Review" of the Administration Report of the Municipality for the previous year, under the provisions of Section 124 of Bombay Act III of 1888, the Committee have the satisfaction of being able to congratulate the Corporation on the sound and encouraging condition of its finances. The opening balance, including advances recoverable, &c., was Rs. 20,58,937-14-8, whilst the revenue credited from all sources, was Rs. 51,66,529-10-11, or, total available for expenditure, Rs. 72,25,467-9-7. The amount actually spent was Rs. 58,12,690-4-10, or Rs. 14,12,777-4-9 less than total receipts, including balances. The opening balance was greater by Rs. 15,58,937-14-8 than the Budget Estimate. Of this balance Rs. 5,00,000 were appropriated in the Budget for 1887-88, and Rs. 11,42,824-7-2 represent the unexpended balance of lapsed grants of 1886-87, renewed in 1887-88. Under the heads of Toll Fees and Miscellaneous there was a small falling of Rs. 3,253-5-5; but under the other heads the receipts were better than the Estimate by Rs. 7,12,733-0-4.

The main heads of Revenue and Expenditure for 1887-88, as compared with the Budget Estimates, and the actuals for the previous years, are shown in the following:—Revenue: Actuals 86-7, Rs. 49,01,814-11-10; estimate for 1887-8 Rs. 44,57,050, actuals Rs. 51,66,529-10-11. Expenditure: Actuals for 1886-7 Rs. 41,76,362-0-7; estimate for 1887-8 Rs. 64,52,188-7-2; actuals for 1887-8 Rs. 58,12,690-4-10.

The largest increases in the actuals, as compared with the Estimates, it will be observed, were from Miscellaneous, Water Rate, Town Duties, and the Consolidated Rate, respectively, although the actual receipts from Town Duties were less than in the previous year by Rs. 97,255-15-11. In 1886-87, the actuals from the Consolidated Rate were Rs. 14,88,867-5, whilst for 1887-88 they were less by Rs. 81,853-14-8, due to the fact that the levy was only 8 per cent. last year as against 8½ in the previous year. The loss was, however, less than ½ per cent. on the whole assessment, inasmuch as owing to the rise in rents and correction of under-assessment (Rs. 3,78,827), the erection of new buildings (Rs. 4,96,187), and enlargement of houses (Rs. 2,90,102), the total increase in valuation was Rs. 11,65,116. The falling off in Town Duties, compared with the previous year, of Rs. 15,402-1-3, was owing to the heavy refunds of the duty on kerosine oil and the smallness of the import of the oil last year. The increase in the return from Halalkhor Cess arose from the improved assessment of old buildings and the erection of new ones. Of the other increases, Rs. 1,78,831-3-4, included under the head of "miscellaneous," was from the sale of frontages on the Ripon Road, whilst the enhanced return from Water Rate was chiefly the result of the more extended employment of meters. Municipal meters let out on hire and repaired by the Water Works Department are found to be more convenient to the public, and are quickly superseding private meters. The sale of land frontages was, of course, an unusual source of revenue; but, taking that into account, and notwithstanding the reduction in the Consolidated Rate, the increase in normal revenue exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 85,883-11-9.

It will be seen that on the expenditure side of the accounts for last year, the decrease of Rs. 6,39,498-2-4 in the actuals, compared with the estimates, was principally on account of public works ordinary, and new works, the payments on account of debts, saving in expenditure in the Health Department and the payments on account of the Police and Fire Brigade. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase in the charges for the Health Department, principally due to the extension of the Halalkhor service to the Port Trust section of B Ward, and to various spinning and weaving mills; to the taking over of the work of cleansing certain roads on the Port Trust Estate and to repairs to buildings. But as noticed in para. 31, with this increase, there was a large increase in the income from the Health Department. Taking the actual expenditure of last year against that of the previous year, the net decrease was Rs. 91,761-8-5 only, as the increase of debt charges was Rs. 14,34,128-0-7, the cost of road repairs, improvements of streets, repairing and lighting the roads of Port Trust wharfs, &c., Rs. 1,11,038-12-4, education Rs. 1,02,110-12-10, and certain other increases. The large enhancement of the contribution towards education was chiefly on account of the grant of Rs. 80,000 to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in honor of the celebration of the Jubilee of her Imperial Majesty's reign. The increase of debt charges was owing to the repayment of a portion of the 44 lakhs Sanitary Works Loan, increased interest payable on the Tansa Water Works Loan, and other loans, and the discount of Rs. 2,53,220 on the raising of the Sanitary Works Loan, which last charge, instead of being debited to the loan, was adjusted against the current revenue of last year. Deducting the increased loan charges, and those for education, the enhanced amount of ordinary and recurring expenditure was Rs. 1,22,200-3-8, against the increase in normal revenue of Rs. 85,883-11-9 mentioned in para 5. The grants which lapsed owing to incompletion of works, or undischarged liabilities, amounted to Rs. 6,39,498-2-4, of which Rs. 1,13,557-2-8 returned to Cash Balance. The balance of Rs. 5,25,940-15-8 has already been renewed by the Corporation for the completion of sanctioned works and the payment of liabilities incurred during the past year. The actual closing balance was Rs. 8,38,658-1-9, which was better than the estimate of the opening balance in the Budget for 1888-89 by Rs. 2,95,658-1-9.

Para. 20 of the Report gives the assets of the Corporation as being Rs. 3,59,99,225. Of these, Rs. 81,38,471 are investments, loan funds, and building fund; advances and sums due to contractors, Rs. 3,10,327; land and buildings, including Tulsi, Vehar and Tansa Water Works, Rs. 2,10,74,198; roads, bridges, and other improvement works, Rs. 49,82,675; and Stocks, Rs. 15,93,554. The total liabilities amount to Rs. 2,27,58,717, so that, accepting the figures given by Mr. Charles, the value of the assets over the liabilities is Rs. 1,32,40,508.

At the close of the year, the amount of liability on account of the various Loans raised from the public and from Government, exclusive of future annual interest, was Rs. 2,03,82,588-6-9. The Market and House Rate Loan of 1867 and 1868, for Rs. 17,33,000 does not appear in this estimate, as the Sinking Fund for the same was fully invested some years ago, and this year the whole of the balance of the principal and interest will be paid off.

The statement of Loans, raised and to be raised during 1888-89, and the premia received and to be received, shows that the net profit, as compared with par rate, will be Rs. 2,50,227-8-0; and even in the year under report, there was a clear profit of Rs. 9,187-8-0 after deducting cost of stamps and other charges. These profits were, and will be, due to the high premia received from investors; and the Standing Committee may here observe, that they have under consideration a proposal made by the Acting Municipal Commissioner as to the final mode of appropriating these profits.

The contrasted statement contained in para. 24, of the revenue expenditure and balances for the five years 1883-84, 1887-88, shows a steady increase throughout. Whilst in the first year the revenue was Rs. 37,37,272, in 1887-88 it was Rs. 51,66,530 (including a nominal income of nearly Rs. 88,000 for water consumed for Municipal purposes). In 1883 the expenditure was Rs. 37,15,813, and last year it was Rs. 58,12,690. While comparing these two last items it should be borne in mind that in 1883-84, the charge for Loans was but Rs. 9,00,333, whereas last year the amount was Rs. 13,59,609.

The Standing Committee notice with pleasure that

* The Bill has now been passed into law, and came into effect on the 15th September 1888, as Bombay Act III of 1888.

the attention of the Municipal Commissioner drawn by the Town Council in their review last year to the existence of the unusually large outstandings on account of private and departmental works executed by the Engineers Department and the Municipal Workshops, has resulted in the reduction of such outstandings from Rs. 2,17,535-0-5 to Rs. 96,096-6-2. Satisfactory as this reduction is, the Committee hope to see the balance of this large outstanding further reduced in course of the current year.

The Standing Committee note with regret that the Chief Accountant has been unable to include in the Municipal books property of the value of Rs. 45,37,685-11-11 as per Engineer's statements, as also that since acquired at a cost of upwards of Rs.2,60,000, for the reason that all the lists of property revised by the Assistant Engineer and forwarded to heads of departments in September 1887 for verification have not yet been received into the Chief Accountants's office properly verified. The Committee have called the attention of the Acting Municipal Commissioner to the expendiency of having the lists of property duly verified and forwarded to the Chief Accountant to admit of these large assets being entered on the Municipal books.

The Standing Committee are glad to find that the abolition of the Iron Foundry since 1st September last on account of the annual losses incurred in connection therewith, amounting in the aggregate to Rs 30,000 in the course of six years, has saved the Municipality from further losses during the year, and that the net result of the work done during the year by the Municipal Workshops has been a profit of Rs. 13,416-5-10.

To prevent any delay in the closing of Municipal accounts arising from want of punctuality in the submission of monthly voucher statements, and from the necessity of applying for proper sanctions for unauthorized expenditure, the Committee notice with pleasure the directions given by the Acting Municipal Commissioner that he will hold pecuniarily responsible the officer incurring such excesses without previous sanction.

The Committee notice that the outstandings of the Workshops still stood at the large figure of Rs. 22,477-7-4 on 31st March 1888, though it is a reduction from Rs. 35,939-13-2 at the close of 1886-87. Of this large sum, Rs. 6,988-4-6 represents an unadjusted account for work done from 1881 to 1886-87, Rs. 11,553-1-9 for work during the past year, and the balance for incomplete works. The Standing Committee have drawn the attention of the Acting Municipal Commissioner to the desirability of getting these items adjusted in course of the current year, as far as possible. They have also caused the attention of the Superintendent of Workshops to be drawn to the shop and supervision charges, which were 22·4 and 10·9 per cent respectively during last year, against 14·6 and 5·6 respectively in 1886-87.

With regard to the division between works chargeable to capital and revenue respectively, the Corporation decided—(A) to charge to current revenue, (1) repairs, renewals, and replacements or maintenance of works already completed as also the interest on Loans; (2) new works costing not more than Rs. 10,000, each up to a limit of Rs. 1,00,000 per annum, as the total of such works in any one year; and (B) to charge to Loan works, all new works costing over Rs. 10,000, not being renewals or replacements of existing works. This is a very important alteration and one that obviously should have been made in order to allow of the equitable adjustment of the burden of taxation between the present and the future generations.

Eight hundred and forty-three properties were added to the Assessment Book, which, at the end of the year, included a total of 49,313, whilst the valuation was increased by Rs. 11,65,116, showing a total of 2,27,92,346, as mentioned in para. 7 above. The total demand for Property rates for the year was Rs.26,84,899-4-7. The outstanding balance to be collected was Rs. 1,22,733; but at the present moment this has been reduced to about Rs. 30,000. During the year there were only 18 appeals to the Chief Presidency Magistrate against assessments, of which 8 were allowed, 2 dismissed and 8 were settled by consent. In the same period the refunds of Town Duties were Rs. 10,94,464-10. The net revenue is given in para. 6 above.

The Report of the Auditors is, as usual, carefully prepared and contains a mass of statistical information. Like all other branches of Municipal administration, the work of the Auditors constantly increases, and last year the number of vouchers examined by them was 49,251—a larger number than in any previous year. In recording their approval of the work done by the Auditors in the past, the Standing Committee would remind the Corporation that, under Section 137 of the new Municipal Act, it is provided that the Auditors "shall forthwith report to the Committee any material impropriety or irregularity which they may at any time observe in the expenditure or in the recovery of moneys due * * or in the Municipal accounts."

The Report deals with the question of public works at some length, and principally in relation to the progress made with the Tansa Water Works. The contractors for the construction of the Duct line, Messrs. Walsh, Lovett & Co., were not successful with their operations for the tunnels as only 1750 lineal feet of tunnelling was completed. The Acting Commissioner expresses the opinion that this unsatisfactorily rate of progress cannot be taken as the measure of the future progress. Fair advance was made with the Duct generally, though the work has not advanced so far as to come up to the estimate of the proper outturn. One of the partners, Mr. Lovett, came out from England, and by various changes and improvements in organization the firm manifested a sincere desire to carry out the work efficiently; and although at the outset, time was undoubtedly lost owing to faulty arrangements, Mr. Charles expects that there will be a decidedly better amount of work done during the ensuing season. A large quantity of excavation was done for the Duct, and at different spots the masonry was in progress. One set of compressed air machinery was working at one of the tunnels, and four more were being put up, so that this season there will be five sets at work. Good progress was made with the earthwork on the siphon sections, and it is expected that the bridges over the Bassein Creek will be completed by March 1890. The contractors for the Dam, Messrs. Glover and Co. pushed on with their work, and by the end of the last working season, had put in 21,33,683 cubic feet of masonry. In some places the excavations for the foundations had to be carried to a much greater depth than was estimated on the information afforded by the trial pits, the levels of sound rock, sufficiently free from faults or fissures, being most capricious and irregular. Twenty thousand tons of water mains were delivered on the works, and a portion of the 27-inch distributing main for Arthur Road was supplied. Satisfactory progress was made for the acquisition of the land required, but as the Island of Bombay was approached, some of the owners demanded such high rates that the Executive Engineer for the works believes that the amount provided in the estimate for land compensation will not be sufficient. The rainfall at Tansa was 106·28 inches against the average of 109·99 for the last three years. The Municipal Staff suffered severely from sickness, the district through which the works extend being undoubtedly feverish and unhealthy.

The rainfall at Vehar and Toolsi was unusually heavy, and the water overflowed the waste weirs of both lakes. At Vehar the puddle trench of the waste weir was replaced by concrete. The re-pitching of dam No. 2, and the extension of the puddle trench were commenced at the close of the year, but the works are not described in this report, although from para. 48 it appears that the leakage which rendered these repairs necessary was computed thus: from the waste weir, 1,250,000 gallons; dam ditto, 200,000; total daily loss 1,450,000 gallons. The filter beds at Vehar worked satisfactorily, but will probably have to be enlarged, as they are only capable of dealing with about one-quarter of the water supplied direct to the northern part of the Island of Bombay. Some account is given in para. 53 of the works in connection with the roofing of Malabar Hill Reservoir.

Over twelve miles of new water mains were laid; the most important of which was an 18-in pipe from the 48-in outlet main from the Bhandarwada Reservoir to Frere Road, through which either Vehar or Tulsi water can be supplied to the Docks. Pending the arrival of the Tansa water, it was considered necessary to lay a 27-in. main from the 24-in. main on Parel Road, along Kala Chowki Road, Arthur Road and Tardeo Road to Gowallia Tank Road, there connecting with the existing 32-in. Vehar and 26-in. Tulsi mains. The object of laying this main in advance is to allow of the delivery capacity of the Vehar 24-in. main being used to the fullest possible extent. There were 499 applications for new water connections, and it is apprehended that serious inconvenience will be felt on account of the increasing demand for the lake water, until the supply from Tansa can be brought in.

Adverting to the matter of drainage, it seems that the question of sewer ventilation formed the subject of much correspondence and discussion between the Superintending Engineer, N. D., the Sanitary Commissioner, the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and the Acting Municipal Commissioner, as to the relative efficiency of surface and shaft ventilation, as applied to sewers in Bombay. To settle this vexed question, it has been decided to undertake experiments and observations on the relative effects of different systems of ventilation upon the air of the sewers, and the results of these experiments will be embodied in a future report. Ventilation of some kind is, of course, an urgent necessity in all sewers; but the choice of the best method is a matter of difficulty, some of the largest cities in Europe having adopted surface ventilation and some shaft ventilation.

Nearly all the house connections in Khetwadi District were completed, the ovoid sewer from Crawford Market to the Mint was finished all but the ventilating shafts, the survey for house connections in the Agripada District was in progress, the trunk pipe sewers in the Fort, aggregating nine miles and-a-half, were laid and connected with the new ovoid sewer near the Town Hall.

There was great activity in the building trade; 1,122 new structures being commenced against 607 in 1883-84. During the year Sankli Street connecting Clare Road with Ripon Road and Haines Road, and a low level road on the north-west side of Bellasis Bridge, were finished; the Sir George Le Grande memorial fountain of white marble was opened; a small-pox hospital was erected; a fire brigade station, at Gowallia Tank Road, was partly finished; the Ollivant overbridge was opened for traffic, and other works of minor importance were either completed or advanced a stage.

The Standing Committee remark with satisfaction that the health of the city, generally, was good, although the number of deaths from all causes was 20,513, against 20,074 in the preceding year. Allowing for increase of population, the death-rate, was 23·25 per 1,000. As compared with 1886, there was a reduced mortality from measles, fevers, diseases of the nervous system and deaths from accidents. From cholera there were 269 deaths, or a death-rate of ·31 per 1,000 of population. From small-pox there were 103 deaths. The highest mortality from cholera occurred in the Mahalakshmi and Esplanade Sections, and was due to exceptional causes, for hundreds of scavengers and their families live in Esplanade Section, whilst pilgrims and mendicants find rest in the temples and places of shelter at Mahalakshmi. The population of those sections is small, and the death-rate is easily disturbed. The other sections where the mortality was highest were Sewri, Dhobitalao, Warli and Tarwadi. The highest mortality from small-pox was in Colaba and the next highest in Parel; the communities most afflicted by this disease being Jains and Hindus other than high-caste. The Health Officer is of opinion that adult vaccination and re-vaccination require greater attention, and supports this view by the statement that during 1887, only 222 persons over six years of age were vaccinated. The primary vaccinations amounted to 17,063.

Exclusive of still-born children, the number of births registered was 15,429 (an increase of 520 over the preceding year) which is still so disproportionate to the death-rate as to be very unsatisfactory. The proportion of births and deaths registered to population is given at 19·95 per 1,000, and 26·53 per 1,000, respectively, on the census population of 1881. If allowance be made for the usual increase of populations the figures should be, births per 1,000, 17·49; death per 1,000, 23·25.

The number of persons primarily vaccinated, as compared with the two preceding years; the number of persons under one year primarily vaccinated; and also the number of persons re-vaccinated, were as under:—

No. of Persons primarily vaccinated.	Primary vaccination under one year. No. of persons.	Successful operations.	Re-vaccinated.
1885....16,697	14,226	13,746	860
1886....16,468	13,640	13,258	1,126
1887....17,063	13,866	13,949	833

Much good work was done by the Health Department during the year. On an average 3,822 men and women and 605 scavenging and drain carts and 150 nightsoil and cesspool carts were at work each day. The collection of garbage or katchra was greater than in the previous year by 371 tons a day; 282,200 tons of garbage were collected and disposed of during the year against 147,056 tons in 1886, the number of cartloads collected being from ,500 to 1,700 daily. 211 miles of covered drains were opened and cleaned, against 198 in 1886.

Regarding the difficult question of the disposal of town sweepings, a proposal has been sanctioned by the Corporation for the acquisition of the last remaining piece of available land on the Flats measuring about one lakh of square yards. When this ground is acquired, the deposit of sweepings on the Flats will continue for a few years more; meanwhile a final decision must be arrived at as to the measures to be adopted in future, as it is imperative that the new scheme, whatever it may be, should be sanctioned and the necessary arrangements made, in ample time before the available space on the Flats is exhausted.

The expenditure on the Health Department amounted to Rs. 9,71,499-11-0, whilst its earnings were Rs. 4,92,278-9-5.

The total revenue from the markets and slaughter-houses was Rs 3,04,516-8-10 against Rs. 2,93,375-11-2 for 1886-87. The increase of Rs. 11,140-13-8 is principally due to improved returns from the license, slaughter and fair ground fees.

The net revenue, after deducting working expenses and interest to the amount of Rs. 2,19,845, is nearly 5 per cent. against 4½ per cent. for the preceding year. The whole of the 6 per cent. loan will be fully paid off in 1888-89, so that, after that, the profit will be over 10 per cent.

The question of conveyance of meat by rail is daily growing more important. In his report for the current year the Superintendant of Markets alludes to the depreciated condition in which the meat arrives in the market after undergoing a journey by road of about ten miles. The great difficulties in the way of a settlement of the question are the heavy initial outlay necessary to effect a change to carriage by railway, and the difficulty of finding a site for a meat siding. The most convenient site would be a portion of the Native Infantry Lines opposite the market, but Government have declined to grant a site there.

The services of the officers who were performing joint duties as Police Officers and Fire Brigade Engineers were taken over from the commencement of the official year. The staff is now a purely fire brigade one, the officers having no police duties.

In conclusion, the Committee desire to note that the number of schools partly supported out of the Municipal contributions increased by four during the year, the number of scholars on the rolls being 6,457 against 6,130 in the previous year.

HIGH COURT.—October 12.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

For Judgment.

597—Wadia and G—Gosavi Shivagar Dogagar and another vs L W G Rivett-Carnac—Little, S F and N.

For dismissal.

616—Little S, F, N—Nathoo Lallji vs Luckmidas Morarji—Crawford and B

Appeals for hearing and final disposal

600—Ardesir, H and D—Ebrahim Wydina vs Jamsetji Burjorji Bahadurji and another—D S Garud Part heard.

606—Tyabji and D—Fatmabai vs Aishabai—Jefferson, B and D.

608—Balkrishna and D—Balsett Gungaram Kalbhyari vs B Bhimji Jewraj and others—E Wilkin.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

89-87—Payne, G. and S.—C. A. Turner vs. Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy.—Mansuklal and D. Part heard.

484-87—Wadia and G.—Peshotun Hormusjee Dustoor vs. Meherbai.—Nand and H. Part heard.

For Argument.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1866, and in the matter of the Fleming S and W Co., in liquidation, and in the matter of the New Fleming S. and W Co, in liquidation, by the Court.—Tobin and R, for claimant, Joosub Haji Ahmed.—Ardesir, H and D, and Craigie, L O, for liquidators.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

For Consent Decree.

309-87—Wadia and G—Tribhowandas Vinarsi and another vs. Lulloobhoy Muthooradas and others—Mulji, B B.

For argument as to the question of maintenance.

175-88—Hore, C and B—Sadanund Essoba and others vs Parvatibai and others—Macfarlane E and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

272-88—Kunderao M—Rughoonath Tukarram vs Gujamund Ramchundra and others—J C Cama—Part heard.

Long Causes.

87-88—Mirza, H K—Withoba Narayen Mayekar vs. Hurrichund Wittoba Patell and others—In person—Part heard.

243-88—Payne, G and S—G G Volkart and others vs. Khimchund Iswardas—Tyabji and D.

242-88—Tyabji and D—Khimchund Iswardas vs G G Volkart and others—Payne, G and S.

213-88—In person—Syed Rahimoobin Syed Mahomed, vs Muljibhai Rahim and others—Thakurdas, D and C. and In person.

259-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Amratlal Rooguathdas vs Esmailji Jewabhoy and another—Ardesir, H and D, and Bomonji and H.

264-88—Hore, C and B—Geynoo Ramji vs Luxmon Khundoji—J C Cama.

AN INDIAN MERCHANT'S DIVORCE CASE.

In the Edinburgh Court of Session on Wednesday, the 19th ult., evidence was led in the action of divorce on the ground of desertion by William Strang Steel, East Indian merchant, Braco Castle, Perthshire, against his wife, Rosetta Edith Barber or Steel, residing with her aunt, Mary Barber, 5, Grosvenor Gardens, Tunbridge Wells. It may be remembered that at an early stage of the procedure last session the defender put forward a plea of no jurisdiction, and that, after the Lord Ordinary had given an adverse decision, an appeal was made to the First Division. Their Lordships, however, upheld the judgment reclaimed against, being of opinion that the pursuer had never lost his original Scottish domicile by residence in Burma or London, and sent the case back to that Lord Ordinary for proof. It was stated on Wednesday that the action was undefended. The first witness called was the pursuer, who deponed that he married the defender at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London, on 25th October 1881. Both her parents were then dead. They went to Rangoon for some months after the marriage, and on returning to England took up residence in London. They lived on affectionate terms for the first eighteen months. His wife's aunt, Mary Barber, who lived with them, and had accompanied them to Rangoon, became exceedingly jealous of the affection displayed by his wife, and also of the time she spent with him. Her presence was found to be a source of difficulty. Miss Barber desired to leave; and on 6th April 1883 witness wrote to her acquiescing in her departure. She took up her residence in Gloucester Place, 300 yards from his house in Lancaster Gate. After she left he had occasion to complain of his wife's conduct. She was all day at Miss Barber's house. She declined to receive his friends or go into society. In fact, she rather resented his action in allowing Miss Barber to leave his house. A child was born in August 1882. Towards the end of 1883 matters got quite intolerable; and he found it necessary to consult his marriage contract trustees. On 2nd December 1883, he and his wife had a meeting with Mr. Tweedie, the defender's family solicitor and one of the marriage trustees. Mr. Tweedie was quite satisfied that witness had not been unkind to the defender, and that her notions were quite frivolous and unfounded, and persuaded her to let bye-gones be bye-gones. Mr. Tweedie expressed to witness the opinion—which was that of her friends as well as himself—that the aunt was the sole cause of the misunderstanding. Witness found matters getting intolerable, and he determined to leave London. His wife threatened to follow her aunt in that event. Mr. Tweedie wrote to her, pointing out how foolish such a proceeding would be. On his removing she at first refused, absolutely, to accompany him. In the end she went with him to Brighton on 6th February 1884. A few days afterwards he found that she was in the way of going up to London, and spending a day with her aunt without his knowledge. Witness remonstrated, telling her that he had no objection to her visiting her aunt from time to time, but objected to her going without his knowledge. Some unpleasantness took place. After he had put down his foot she sulked for a couple of days, but ultimately they became reconciled on 11th February. On the 13th he took her to London. The whole of that evening and the following day she spent with her aunt. On the next day witness and his wife returned to Brighton. As the result of further differences, in consequence of her presistence in visiting her aunt and her affronting witness before strangers, he consulted his solicitor to see what could be done to put an end to such an intolerable state of things. By his advice witness wrote her that if she returned home she could only do so by showing common courtesy and obeying his reasonable directions. After her return from her aunt's, matters were no better. He had guests in the house, and she excluded herself to the extent that she took no notice of them. On the 21st February she gave witness a written notice of her intention to again visit her aunt. She went despite his remonstrances. Having ascertained that she had gone to London, he went there also. He found that Mr Lake, his solicitor, had received a letter from Mrs Steel's solicitor stating that Mrs. Steel proposed a separation. On the same day (21st February) he himself had written a letter to Mrs. Steel informing her that he had no alternative but to refuse to allow her to return to his home for the present. He intended by that to bring her to a sense of her duty, and to let her understand that the dispiece must terminate. He expected that she would return in a different frame of mind, and be prepared to carry out his wishes. He did not at all mean to indicate a separation; and he did not anticipate that his wife would adhere to her present attitude. He had hoped that in a day or two she would return and resume the happy life they had led after their marriage. The letter had not the desired effect. She did not return or make any overtures towards a reconciliation. A correspondence was then began between their law agents. His agent—Mr. Lake—during 1884 wrote to Mr. Williams, the defender's solicitor, stating that Mr. Steel did not desire a separation; that if there was to be a separation it would be at Mrs. Steel's instance; that Mr. Steel's house was open to her to return unconditionally; and that Mr. Steel desired nothing but their mutual happiness. Mrs. Steel adhered to her determination not to return, and from the result of a meeting it appeared that reconciliation was impossible. He himself wrote her two letters—one after the birth of a daughter in November 1884—couched in affectionate terms, urging her to return to her home. He received replied through her agents informing him that she would not resume living with him. He sent her grapes and flowers, but her aunt ordered them to be thrown into the fire. His wife continued to reside with her aunt; and in November 1886 he made further efforts to induce her to return, but in vain. When he took Braco Castle, Perth, he invited her to come back, but she declined. He would repeat the invitation now if it were of any use. His son resided with him; but his daughter was a ward in Chancery, and resided with her mother. In reply to his Lordship, Mr. Steel said his wife had £30,000 of her own. He had never touched a farthing of it, and never would. His Lordship said it was for counsel to say whether they would ask costs.

John Muir, Merchant, Glasgow, 60, one of the marriage contract trustees, deponed to his knowledge of the disagreement that existed between Mr. and Mrs. Steel. He attached no blame to Mr. Steel. Witness thought that Mr. Steel was very forbearing under the circumstances.

James Graham, writer, Glasgow, next gave evidence as to his attempt to bring about a reconciliation of the parties.

His Lordship thereafter, in respect of no appearance being made for the defender, granted decree of divorce.

MADRAS.

The Madras Museum.—The excellent collection of Amaravati marble slabs and sculptures at the Government Central Museum, Madras, will shortly be increased by other archæological specimens recently excavated by Mr. Rea, First Assistant to the Director-General, Archæological Survey of India, at Amaravati Stupa and at Kuchbidibba. Mr. Rea has unearthed a very large number of slabs, &c., and they are, we are told, more or less large with some fine figure groups. Nearly 108 stones have been excavated in Amaravati alone. One slab is the representation of a Stupa, and is said to be similar to that in the British Museum. Another "is a complete upper panel of the rail, and has some fine groups of figures on both sides of the stone." In addition to these, there are 119 fragments of sculptures. In another column we reproduce Mr. Rea's report on excavations made at Amaravati.—*Times*.

The Fatal Explosion at Nanjalur.—The District Magistrate of South Arcot has reported to Government the occurrence of a fatal accident at the village of Nanjalur, about three miles from Chidambram. A village festival was, it appears, being celebrated in a temple in the village, and one of the trustees had prepared some gun-powder for firing guns, which he injudiciously kept in an open chatty in a small room in front of the shrine, in which a number of persons were swinging lights of camphor with burning wicks in small open lamps. One of these accidentally fell in the chatty of gun-powder, which exploded with tremendous force, killing one boy on the spot, and severely injuring many others, two of whom died later on in the day, whilst six others succumbed to their injuries on the following day, one of whom was the trustee through whose carelessness and want of forethought the accident occurred. Sixteen more of the injured persons also subsequently died of the injuries they received. Every assistance possible was rendered to the injured persons by the local apothecary, and the Assistant Surgeon also sent an additional medical officer to assist. This accident will probably lead to some of the rules under the Indian Explosives Act IV. of 1883 being put into force in the district, and the remarks of the District Magistrate on this point have been called for with the view of action being taken in the matter without delay.—*Ibid*.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple Remedy will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, October 11, 1888.)

Military Department.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe on private affairs for one year and four days under Rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Colonel C T Haig, R E, Deputy Surveyor General.

Colonel H N Reeves, Bombay Staff Corps, Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India furlough on medical certificate for one year in supersession of the special leave allowed him under the Civil Leave Code.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty, under Clause 51, India Army Circulars, 1886:—

Lieutenant L M Foster, Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 28th Bombay Pioneers. Pension service fifth year, commenced 6th February 1888.

The provisional promotions to Jemadar of the undermentioned announced in the orders herein specified are confirmed, with effect from the dates originally notified:—

Ram-Charn Tiwari, 1st Lancers, G O G No. 201 of 1888.

Sew Dursum Singh, 4th Bombay Infantry, G O G No. 283 of 1888.

Babaji Jedav, 16th Bombay Infantry, G O G No. 309 of 1888.

Shah Mast, 30th Bombay Infantry, G O G No. 18 of 1888.

The following Native promotion is made with effect from the 8th September 1888:—

7th Bombay Cavalry.

Kote Dafedar Major Joti Singh to be Jamadar vice Jaimal Singh, removed.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from this date:—

8th Bombay Infantry.

Color Havaldar Bhaw Sawant to be Jamadar vice Gharib Shah Khan, who reverts to Color Havaldar, he having failed to qualify in Musketry.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 25th September 1888:—

28th Bombay Infantry.

Havaldar Muhammad Khan to be Jamadar vice Ram Singh, pensioned.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

Lieutenant C R Maltaby, Adjutant, B B and C I Railway Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant James Dallas, Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant G G J S Jones, Staff Corps.

Captain C F S Alban, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—

Lieutenant P Holland, Staff Corps, three months, private affairs.

The following have been awarded silver medals for meritorious service and annuities as stated against their names:—

Sergeant W Miller, Bombay Unattached List, £5.

E York-207 Sergeant-Major G Ware, Bombay Unattached List, £5.

The annuity granted to pensioned Quarter Master Sergeant C Lauder, late of the Bombay Unattached List, as notified in G O G No. 357, dated 5th July 1887, is increased from £5 to £10.

The foregoing awards have effect from the 1st April 1888.

The undermentioned Military Pupil, having passed his final examination at the Grant Medical College, is promoted to the grade of Sub-Assistant Apothecary, with effect from the 20th September 1888:—G W Beaumont.

The undermentioned officer of the Medical Staff is brought on the strength of the British Forces in the Bombay Command, with effect from the 3rd October 1888, the date of his arrival at Bombay:—Surgeon-Major F Lyons.

Marine Department.

With reference to Notification No 34, dated 9th May 1888, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has intimated that Mr. M C Turner has been permitted to continue to act on the Board of Trustees for Mr James G Smith till the 10th December next.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The Reverend R H E Slacke is appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Bombay during his Lordship's tour of visitation.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial Department.

Mr. Jeshankar Krashnaram, Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Jambusar, and Rao Saheb Atmaram Jamnadas Kaji, Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge of Vagra, were in charge of the current duties of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Jambusar, in addition to their own duties, the former from 22nd February to 3rd March 1888, and the latter from 4th March to 25th April 1888, both days inclusive, in each case.

Mr A H Unwin, acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara, is allowed privilege leave for seven days from 10th October 1888, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Rao Saheb Vasudev Daji Joglekar, acting Second Class, Forth Grade, Subordinate Judge of Kumta in the Kanara District, was in charge of the current duties of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Honavar in that district, in addition to his own duties, from 7th to 14th February and from 21st May to 2nd June 1883, both days inclusive, in each case.

Rao Saheb Vishvanath Vaikunth Wag, Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge of Honavar, is allowed privilege leave for six weeks from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Narayen Balkrishna Majmudar is appointed to act as Second Class Subordinate Judge of Honavar during the absence of Rao Saheb Vishvanath Vaikunth Wag, or till further orders.

The privilege leave for three months granted to Mr. E C Cox, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, by Government Notification No. 2934, dated 6th June 1888, has been commuted by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to leave on medical certificate for eight months.

Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, has been permitted by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The Third Class Magisterial powers conferred on Azam Luxuman Ramchundra, while Head Karkun of Siddapur Taluka in the district of Kanara, by Government Notification, dated 19th November 1873, published at page 954, Part I, of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 20th November 1873, are hereby withdrawn.

Mr. Bhugvandas Ghelabhai delivered over charge of the office of Registrar of the Small Cause Court at Broach on the 28th ultimo, before office hours, and Mr. Nandsukhlal Champutlal received charge of that office on the 29th ultimo, before office hours.

Azam Balvant Babaji Joglekar, acting Head Karkun of taluka Kalvan, and A'zam Wasudeo Sakharam Sathay, acting Head Karkun of taluka Chandor, in the district of Nasik, are appointed to be Magistrates of the Third Class in that district under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and are invested each with additional Powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code.

Mr Hari Ganesh Sontake has been appointed, under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), to act as Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Vadgaon in the Poona District during the absence of Mr. Mahadaji Maheshwar on privilege leave for two months, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Gopalji Gulabbhai, acting Mamlatdar of Broach, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the Broach District under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and is invested with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—

Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances (Section 143).

Power to make orders under Section 144.

Power to hold inquests (Section 174).

Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint and upon police reports (Section 191).

Rao Saheb Kirpashankar Bhagvanji, Magistrate of the Second Class in the Panch Mahals District, is invested with powers to try cases under the Opium Act, 1878.

Azam Keshavrao Babajirao, Mahalkari of petha Halol in the district of Panch Mahals, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

Educational Department.

With reference to Government Notification No. 1600, dated the 5th ultimo, it is hereby notified that Rao Saheb N P Tilak and Mr L S Kolatkar, BA, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Deputy Educational Inspector, Sholapur, on the 24th ultimo, before office hours.

Revenue Department.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell, C.S., to do duty as Assistant Collector, Bombay, Inspector of Factories for the Town and Island of Bombay, and the officer to receive notices under Section 8 of the Indian Factories Act XV of 1881 within the same limits, during the absence of Mr. E. Lawrence, C. S., or till further orders.

Messrs R. A. L. Moore, C.S., and O R A Hill, C.S., passed an examination in Gujarati on the 1st instant.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F R Desai, on his return from leave, to do duty as Divisional Forest Officer, East Khandesh.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Khan Bahadur Bamanji Edalji Modi, M A, to be district Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad.

Khan Bahadur Edalji Dosabhai to be Deputy Huzur Collector, Broach.

Under Section 12 of Act III of 1877 the following appointments were made in the Registration Department:—

Ahmedabad District.

Mr. Maganlal Harjivandas, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Sanand, from 10th to 12th September 1888.

Kolaba District.

Mr. Pandurang Narayan, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Alibag, from 23rd to 26th August 1888.

Mr. Vasadev Balkrishna, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Karanja, from 27th to 29th June 1888.

Sholapur District.

Mr. Purushottam Vishnu, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Madha, on 7th September 1888.

Hyderabad District.

Mr. Mahbubrai valad Jethmal, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Moro, from 22nd to 31st August 1889.

In consequence of the appointment of Rao Bahadur Yeshvant Morshevar Kelkar to be Oriental Translator to Government and the transfer of the services of Rao Bahadur Pandurang Daji Adhikari, Khan Bahadur Ardesar Jamshedji, and Rao Bahadur Virprasad Tapiprasad to foreign service, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following substantive appointments:—

(1) Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Kirparam and Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Bapuji to be Deputy Collectors of the Fourth Grade.

(2) Bahadur Kashinath Narayan Bhangaonkar, Rao Bahadur Vyankatesh Bapuji Vadekar, Rao Bahadur Vinayekrao Rangnat Purandhare, and Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Dinsha to be Deputy Collectors of the Fifth Grade.

(3) Rao Bahadur Narayan Chintaman Soman, Khan Bahadur Ratanji Edalji Kanga, and Khan Bahadur Jehangir Manekji Kharshedji to be Deputy Collectors of the Sixth Grade.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Sayad Nurn-ud-din Khan, C S, to do duty as Assistant Collector, Thana, with effect from the 15th instant.

Mr G F M Grant, C S, has been allowed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The services of Mr E Lawrence, C S, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

General Department.

Mr E C K, Ollivant, CS, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, has been allowed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one week.

Mr E C K Ollivant, CS, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, has been allowed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Surgeon-Major C T Peters, MB, was in medical charge of the Convict Gang, Bijapur, in addition to his own duties, from 18th to 31st March 1888, both days inclusive.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

By H M's High Court of Judicature.

Appellate Side.

The District Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur has granted Rao Saheb Narayan Balkrishna Brambe, Subordinate Judge of Sangola and Malsiras, privilege leave on half pay for one month from the 1st October 1888, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By the Commissioners.

Northern Division.

Captain N Smith delivered over and Captain A Wapshare received charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate of Deesa on the 28th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Mr R M Kennedy delivered over and Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Hiralal received charge of the office of the First Assistant Collector, Thana, on the 1st instant, in the afternoon.

Public Works Department.

The following promotions are ordered:—

Mr C N Clifton to Executive Engineer, Third Grade, substantive pro tem, with effect from 10th March 1888, vice Mr G O W Dunn, who reverts to Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, on proceeding on furlough.

Mr W L S L Cameron to Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, substantive pro tem, with effect from 21st March 1888, vice Mr T Summers, who reverts to Assistant Engineer, First Grade, on proceeding on furlough.

Mr A E Hight to Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, with effect from 23rd May 1888, vice Mr Cameron, who reverts to Assistant Engineer, First Grade, on proceeding on furlough.

Mr R Barnes, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, has passed an examination in Colloquial Marathi according to the test laid down in paragraph 13, Chapter II of the Public Works Code.

Mr A W Shepard, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, has passed the Departmental Examination prescribed in paragraphs 9 to 11 of Chapter II of the Public Works Code.

Captain G. B. O'Donnell delivered over and Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Salmon received charge of the office of the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, on the 27th ultimo, in the afternoon.

Central Division.

In consequence of the temporary transfer of Khan Saheb Syed Jamal to the A'bkari Department, the following appointment is made:—

Mr Sangappa Irappa, chief constable of the Satara Police, is appointed substantive pro tem sixth grade Inspector of Police in the Khandesh district.

Azam Nagnath Keshav Godbole, Head Karkun of taluka Chopda, acted as mamlatdar of that taluka from 28th June to 7th July 1888, both days inclusive, this being the period between the departure of Rao Saheb Balwant Narayan Dabir and the arrival of the permanent incumbent, Khan Saheb Shalam Bapoji.

Mr Purshotam Vishnu, Head Karkun, taluka Madha in the Sholapur district, was in charge of the Mamlatdar's duties from 8th July to 1st August 1888, both days inclusive, pending the arrival of Mr. Shankar Chintaman Rajwade.

Mr. Tatiaji Govind, Head Karkun of taluka Pandharpur in the Sholapur District, was in charge of the Mamlatdar's office from 4th to 9th August 1888, both days inclusive, pending the arrival of Rao Saheb Ramchandra Yeshwant Chowbal.

Mr. Laxumam Narsinvha Ransing is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of taluka Bhusaval in the Khandesh District, during the absence on privilege leave for one and a half month of Rao Saheb Wasudeva Ramchandra Patwardhan, or until further orders.

Southern Division.

Messrs R E Candy and A Cumine respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Collector, Ratnagiri, on 23rd September 1888, in the afternoon.

Messrs H W J Bagnell, Assistant Collector, and Gurshidapa Virbasapa, District Deputy Collector, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the First Assistant Collector, Belgaum, on the 27 ultimo, in the afternoon.

By the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

Messrs W Almon and E Carrel respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Collector, Abkari Department, Bombay, on the 4th instant, after office hours.

Messrs H L Wright and C Pogson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Surat Range, on the 1st instant, before office hours.

By the Sanitary Commissioner.

Wamon Gopal, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Thana Zilla, is reduced to Third Grade, with effect from 1st October 1888.

The privilege leave granted to Hakikatrai Alamchand in Notification No 202, dated 29th August 1888, was extended to 11th September 1888 inclusive.

Cochiram Suratsing, Candidate Vaccinator, Upper Sind Frontier Districts, was granted leave without pay from 18th August to 3rd September 1888 inclusive.

Mohanjee Shivram, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kaira Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 1st to 31st October 1888 inclusive, and Candidate Vaccinator Pranshankar Tribhuwan is appointed to act for him.

Balwant Krishna, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Ratnagiri Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 1st to 31st August 1888 inclusive.

Ganesh Babaji, Municipal Vaccinator for the City of Poona, is granted privilege leave from 21st September to 20th October 1888 inclusive, and Parashram Shridhar is appointed to act for him.

Sadashiv Krishna, Candidate Vaccinator, Satara Zilla, Northern Division, was granted leave without pay from 5th to 13th August 1888 inclusive.

Anant Wasudev, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Ratnagiri Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 1st to 30th September 1888 inclusive, and Mahadev Gopal, Candidate Vaccinator, was appointed to act for him.

Ganesh Ramchandra, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Ahmednagar Zilla, returned to duty on the 13th September 1888, after office hours, and the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 220, dated 12th September 1888, is hereby cancelled.

By the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces in Bombay.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Assistant Apothecary F W Barker, No 120 from Burma (leave) to General Duty, Bombay District.

Hospital Assistants.

Sowayy, No 7 (Senior) from Burma (leave) to General Duty, Bombay District.

Lingoo Ashen, No 14 2nd Senior from Bombay, Infantry, Poona to Mandalay.

Mahadeo Bapuji, No 38. First Grade, from 12th Bombay Infantry, Ahmedabad, to 8th Bombay Infantry Rajkot.

Shaik Rajub, No 41 (First Grade), from 14th Bombay Infantry, Bhuj, to Station Hospital, Aden.

Solomon Samuel, No 60 (Second Grade), from General Duty, Bombay District, to 14th Bombay Infantry, Bhuj.

Shaik Ismail, No 75 (Third Grade), from 8th Bombay Infantry, Rajkot, to 12th Bombay Infantry, Ahmedabad.

D S Khopkar, No 113 (Third Grade), from Station Hospital, Aden, to General Duty, Bombay District.

The undermentioned are granted leave:—

Apothecary J Dias, No 45, ninety days' privilege from date of departure.

Senior Hospital Assistant Youssif David, No 10, thirty days' on full pay from 27th September 1888.

Hospital Assistant Sudashiv Matadin, No 125, fifteen days extension on full pay.

Hospital Assistant Luximon Govind, No. 141, twenty days' on full pay from 6th instant.

Notification No. 29 of 1888, so far as it concerns Assistant Apothecary S. J. Pais No. 101, is cancelled.

In continuation of Notification No. 29 of 1888, Assistant Apothecary H. R. Roach, No. 105, has been transferred to the Bengal Presidency for temporary duty.

By District Magistrates.

Sayad Ahmed Kareem, Head Constable, City Sholapur, has passed the Chief Constable's Examination held at Sholapur on the 12th September 1888.

By the Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. Harisingji Fatehsingji, Inspector of Police, Rewa Kantha, having availed himself of the one month's privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification, dated 29th June last, published at page 571, Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 5th July 1888, from the 18th June, and having returned to duty in the forenoon of the 17th July, the unexpired period of his leave, viz., one day, is cancelled.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 8.

Barren, Surgn-Major, 25th Bombay L I, on station leave, from Neemuch.

October 9.

Hollway, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Asirgarh.

October 10.

Coleridge, Captain, Lanc Regt, on leave, from Calicut.

Carter, Qr-Mr, 13th Hussars, *en route* to England, from Sialkot.

October 11.

Dundas, Colonel, A-G's Dept, on leave, from Poona.

Armitage, Lieut, The Buffs, on leave, from Banikhet.

King, Lieut, Royal Welsh Fus, on leave, from Lucknow.

Thwaytes, Lieut, 24th Madras Infantry, from leave, from England.

Burton, Lieut, 17th Bengal Cavalry, to rejoin, from England.

Stewart, Lieut, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, on leave, from Poona.

Edwardes, Major-Genl, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Deesa.

Challenor, Major, R A, on duty, from Deesa.

Gallway, Colonel, 2nd Lancers, Madras, on leave, from Kamptee.

Sawyer, Major, N Lanc Regt, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—October 10.

Coleridge, Captain, North Lanc Regt, on leave, to Mhow.

October 11.

Russell, Captain, Bengal, A P D, from leave, to Lucknow.

Kennedy, Lieut, 3rd Panjab Cavalry, from language leave, to Dehra Ghazikhan.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. R. H. Sayley, Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, October 12, 1888.

1. There will be drill at the following places, commencing from the 15th instant, and until further orders:—

At the Oval, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.

P. & O. Dockyards, Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School, Mondays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

Queen's Statue, Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-15 p.m.

Indo-British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Mary's School, Nesbit Road, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6-40 a.m.

Cathedral High School and John Connon School Cadets will parade at the Oval and Queen's Statue as above.

2. There will be Skeleton Company drill for Officers and N. C. Officers at the Oval at 6-30 a.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

3. The following arrangements, with reference to the payment of Tramway fares to and from Parades, will be in force until further orders:—

(1) The Tramway fares of N.-C. Officers and Volunteers attending any Parades, ordered by the Commandant to as well as from the Parade, will be paid by the Corps on application immediately after Parade to the N.-C. Officers appointed for that purpose in each Company, and production of the Tramway tickets for the journey to Parades.

(2) The following are the N.-C. Officers charged with the duty of paying the above fares:—

A. Co. Cr.-Sergt. Wilson or Sergt. McMillan.

B. „ Sergt. W. E. Nicol.

C. „ Cr.-Sergt. W. George or Sergt. N. E. Roberts.

D. „ Sergt. H. Black or Qr.-Mr. Sergt. W. Watkins.

E. „ Sergt. Little,

F. „ Sergt. J. H. Barrett.

Officers Commanding Companies are authorised to depute any Non-Commissioned Officer or Volunteer in their Company to perform the above duties, and will indent on Head-Quarters for cash on 2nd of each month, rendering as vouchers attendance rolls. It will be necessary that those deputed to perform the above duties be present at every Parade, or that they get their duties performed by some other N. C. Officer or Volunteer.

(3) Officers Commanding Companies are authorised to pay Tramway fares to and from Parades ordered by themselves, and will indent for the money as above stated.

(4) Cadets proceeding to Parades ordered by the Commandant will be conveyed in Special Tram Cars as formerly.

4. The resignation of Volunteer Pettigrew, D. Co., is cancelled at his own request.

5. The following members, having joined, are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to D. Company:—No. 2669 Vol. W. Willard, No. 2670 Vol. H. Bullock, No. 2671 Vol. D. Reeves, No. 2673 Vol. E. Aicken, No. 2673 Vol. H. Predmore, No. 2674 Vol. D. Ross, No. 2675 Vol. W. Dalby, No. 2676 Vol. C. Regnaud, No. 2679 Vol. C. King, No. 2680 Vol. W. Gurling, No. 2681 Vol. G. D'Silva, and No. 2682 Vol. J. Egan.

6. The following Recruits having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to D. Co.:—No. 2377 S. Lawrence, No. 2678 H Matthew and No. 2683 G. Carr.

7. No 2684 Vol. A. David is transferred from H. Co. Cadets to F. Company from this date.

By Order,
H. S. H. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

THE MAKING OF THE *GRAPHIC*.

One of the most interesting articles in the new number of the *Universal Review*, is the one in which Mr. W. L. Thomas, the founder and proprietor of the *Graphic*, tells us "all about" his paper.

A TOO SUCCESSFUL START.

The initial capital was £50,000, and the first number was issued on December 4, 1869. It was eagerly sought for by the public—out of curiosity, no doubt—for after the first week the circulation fell, but never, at the darkest period, below eighteen thousand a week. Our success, even, was damaging, for the numbers required caused the printing to be very bad, and our difficulties increased. The paper manufacturer and the ink maker between them contrived products, beautiful enough in themselves, but which, on coming in contact set up a chemical action which resulted in a very strong, very offensive smell. Copies, with wrathful and uncomplimentary remarks written on the margin, arrived freely by each post addressed to the editor.

"Your *Graphic* seraphic,
Its ink it doth stink,"

was the comment of a well-known professor.

THE SPECIAL ARTIST IN WAR TIME.

The paper made its first "hit" in the Franco-German war, in which Sydney Hall, an undergraduate fresh from Oxford, served as its "special" artist. "Bid a man," says Mr. Thomas, "follow the fortunes of beaten and baffled troops, the soldiers savage, the officers embittered and suspicious; send him there, too, as a foreigner, an alien critic, as the representative of a foreign and unknown journal, and it can be imagined what pluck, what stamina are required to face such a position; what self-control and patience, what treasures of coolness and good humour, and swift, unerring decision and solid English doggedness, and caution and simple courage, all went to the share of those two war artists—only two out of the twenty or more assembled at Nancy at the beginning of the campaign—that gallant pair, who held on, bull-dog fashion, to the bitter and splendid end—to see the dawn of so much new hope, and the death of so many old traditions, and a King of Prussia crowned Emperor of Germany in old, stately French Versailles."

"Again," adds Mr. Thomas, "I remember one of our devoted correspondents with the Russians before Plevna (Mr. Villiers), carried away by enthusiasm, charging the fortified position of the Turks with General Skobeff, armed only with sketch-book and pencil. They took the position, only to find it commanded by other armed works; so our artist was obliged to squat down in a trench, with bullets pingeing and singing close over his head."

OF PROFIT AND LOSS.

On the rewards of successful work for the *Graphic*, Mr. Thomas writes as follows:—

"About £500 a week is the amount now spent upon the illustrations—about double what we expended on the earlier numbers. Sixty pounds for a single drawing, 20 in. by 12 (a drawing, mark, which has to be finished in two or three days, or in extreme cases of pressure in one day) is not poor pay. There are men working for us who make three or four thousand a year. These are the great prizes—*les grands lots*—and yet, in spite of these and like possibilities, we have still to look to France and Germany for recruits at the present time. It would seem as if the purely English school of draughtsmen on wood were dying out. With regard to the letterpress, it has been my good fortune," says Mr. Thomas, "(or misfortune) to pay an author £1,400 for a single story to run through the pages of the *Graphic* alone. . . . The Jubilee Commemoration Number, which was printed in black and gold, with remarkably fine engravings on wood, cost the exact sum of £9,750. An edition of 206,000 was printed, and was sold in a few days, and we lost £40 by the transaction.

THE TRUE STORY OF "CHERRY RIPE."

"No picture ever painted to my knowledge has ever gained such extraordinary popularity as Millais's 'Cherry Ripe' and as numerous fond parents have dressed up their children at costume balls with such perfect imitation that they at last have convinced their friends and themselves that their darling sat to Sir Everett for the original picture, it will be well to set down in black and white its history. I had a children's fancy dress ball at my own house, and my niece, with her artistic taste, brought her little girl, Edie Ramage, exactly as shown in the picture. Every one was charmed with her winning appearance; the more so when she trotted about with a little fair-haired boy of my own, dressed all in white as a man cook. Next morning I took them both, dressed in their costumes to Millais, and I recollect now the expression of the great master's face as the two little dots, hand in hand, entered the door of his lofty studio. He was delighted, and said so, and the subject he arranged to paint was the little girl sitting on the stairs and the boy offering her some fruit. He decided to paint the girl in first. After some days hard work Millais was so pleased with his demure little sitter, and his own rendering of the subject, that he decided she should be alone, and do without her attendant cook—and of course he was right. It was reproduced in colours remarkably well. Nothing on so large a scale had ever been before attempted, and the sensation was extraordinary. We printed 500,000 copies. Our publisher had to refund £4,000 in hard cash for orders he could not execute, and defend actions at law for not supplying the trade with the quantity required. An amusing episode was a telegram (reply paid) addressed to me with the suggestive query, 'Is the mother of "Cherry Ripe a widow? Wire reply.' And another, a lady calling lately at our office, and offering to sell us one of our own prints (that we had issued with the Chistmas number for 1s.) for £5."

A SHEPHERD FOR FORTY YEARS.

(From *The Chelmsford News.*)

While on the subject we may mention the case of Mrs. Mary Ann Halls, of Wardley, Uppingham, whose husband has been a resident of Rutland County for over forty years. His calling is that of a shepherd, and it is safe to say that no one is better known in all the country about Wardley than John Halls. In reciting the particulars of the case, we can do no better than use Mr. Halls' own statement made to our reporter. He says:—

"For over eighteen years my wife was an intense sufferer from rheumatism. Much of the time her hands, elbows, knees and feet were swollen to two or three times their natural size, so that she was unable to walk or dress herself. She was in fact absolutely helpless. Her joints became so stiff at times, that she could not move them. During these periods she suffered the most intense agony, and in all these long years she was never entirely free from pain, either day or night. Different remedies were recommended to her, all of which she used, but got no relief. Our family doctor said that her case was incurable. We had given up all hope. She had suffered so long that she had become thoroughly disheartened. Just before last Christmas we read in a newspaper an article, copied from the London *Magazine of Chemistry and Medicine*, which gave particulars of the wonderful cure, by St. Jacob's Oil, of Edward Evans, whose case was similar to my wife's. We concluded to try this remedy. The Oil was first applied to hed hands, which had for many years been so fearfully deformed as to be almost without shape. Before she had used the contents of one bottle, to our amazement and joy the swelling disappeared, and her crippled hands once more assumed their natural shape. "She then applied the remedy to the joints of her limbs and feet, and marvellous as it may seem, the swelling and pain, which had withstood all treatment, began to disappear, and before the contents of this one bottle had been used, the swelling, stiffness, and pain with which she had been afflicted for nearly twenty years, vanished as if by magic. She recovered the full use of her limbs, hands, and feet. She can walk as well as ever she could in her life, attends to her household duties, and sleeps soundly at night, while for years she had not known what it was to have a good night's rest. She is free from pain and completely cured, and all this was brought about by a single bottle of St. Jacob's Oil. I tell you frankly that I believe this remedy has no equal in the world. It has brought comfort and happiness to my home, and I advise everyone suffering from pain to try it. The 2s. 6d. I spent for a bottle was the best investment I ever made in my life." Mrs. Halls personally confirmed everything that her husband had said, and could scarcely say enough in praise of this remarkable agency which had rescued her from her sufferings.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in you rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

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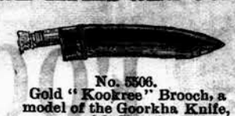
As the following Designs are our own Registered Patterns, they can be procured only from us:—

Miniature Indian Arms and other Curiosities.

No. 5501.
The "Tulwar" Charm or Toothpick.
Gold, Rs. 11, cash.
Silver, Rs. 5, cash.



No. 5506.
Gold "Kookree" Brooch, a model of the Goorkha Knife, with Sheath.
Rs. 15, cash.
Silver, Rs. 4, cash.
Large size, Gold, Rs. 27, cash.
" " Silver Rs. 11 cash.

No. 5499.
"Kookree" Knife Charm.
Gold, Rs. 12, cash.
Silver, Rs. 4, cash.

No. 5510.
Dagger.
Gold, Rs. 14, cash.
Silver, Rs. 5, cash.

No. 5500.
Burmese Sword Charm or Toothpick.
Gold, Rs. 15, cash. Silver, Rs. 9, cash.

No. 5511.
Afghan Knife.
Gold, Rs. 10, cash.
Silver, Rs. 4, cash.

No. 5505.
The Nepaulese Cookree Scarf Pin.
Gold, Rs. 10, cash.
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No. 5508.
The "Kuttar" Dagger Charm.
Gold, Rs. 22, cash.
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Gold, Rs. 12, cash.
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THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.

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London Globe.

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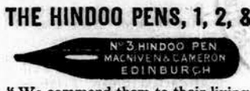

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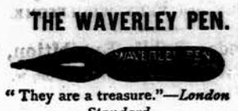

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"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,

The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

Writes 100 Words with One Dip of Ink.

2,347 Newspapers recommend them. Sold by all Stationers.

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IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
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which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care can easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

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DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

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The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous.

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Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of Illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.

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The late Lord Clyde, writing for Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—Polite Literature.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, at the bottom of the bottle.

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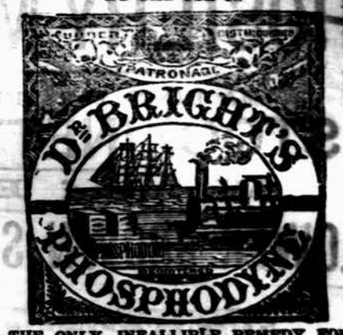

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Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

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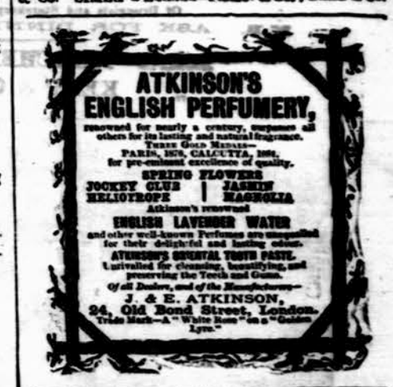
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With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and Form.

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The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

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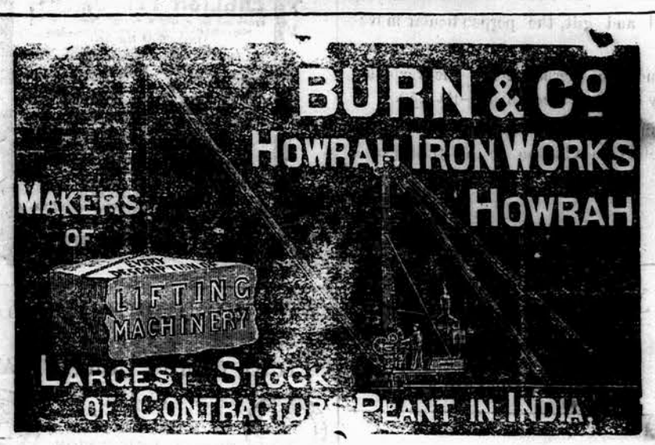

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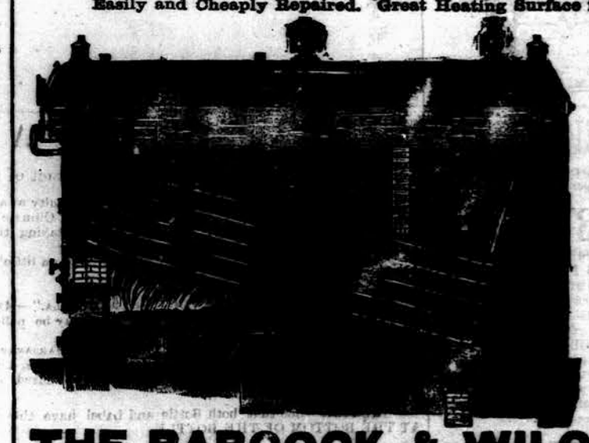

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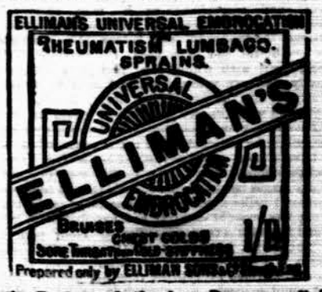

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